DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 249 902 HE 017 805

AUTHOR	Johnson, J. K.
TITLE	Thailand: A Study of the Educational System of Thailand and a Guide to the Academic Placement of Students from Thailand in Educational Institutions of the United States.
INSTITUTION	American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, Washington, D.C.
SPONS AGENCY	International Communications Agency, Washington, DC. Directorate for Educational and Cultural Affairs.
PUB DATE	78
NOTE	131p.; World Education Series. Placement recommendations approved by the National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials. For other titles in this series, see HE 017 786.
AVAILABLE FROM	American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 330, Washington, DC 20036 ($4.00).
PUB TYPE	Guides - Non-Classroom Use (055) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Articulation (Education); College Admission; Degrees (Academic); *Elementary Secondary Education; Foreign Countries; *Foreign Students; Grading; *Higher Education; International Educational Exchange; Medical Education; Military Schools; Nursing Education; Private Colleges; Public Education; Records (Forms); School Organization; State Colleges; *Student Placement; Study Abroad; Teacher Education; Technical Education; Vocational Education
IDENTIFIERS	*Foreign Educational Credentials; *Thailand

ABSTRACT

The educational system of Thailand is described, and guidelines concerning students who wish to study in U.S. institutions are provided. After a description of the organizational structure of Thai education and national education policy, attention is directed to elementary and secondary education, vocational and technical education, teacher training, nursing and medical education, and higher education. Specific considerations include: secondary school grading and leaving examinations, secondary level vocational and technical institutes/colleges, teacher colleges, teacher preparation for different educational levels, nursing and medical education, postsecondary diplomas and degrees, public colleges, private colleges, military education, and Buddhist universities. Descriptions of 14 public colleges, 10 private colleges, 5 military academies, and 2 Buddhist universities are provided. Guidelines for U.S. admissions officials cover topics such as counseling, accreditation, attrition, grades, transcripts. Placement recommendations cover each educational level. Appendices include: a list of Thai higher education institutions according to control, type, and source of support; and sample institutional documents, including certificates and transcripts. (SW)

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

AACRAO

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFOF MATION CENTER (ERIC)

This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE EVALUATION OF FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL CREDENTIALS

Chairperson of the Council—Sanford C. Jameson, Director, Office of International Education, College Entrance Examination Board, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

Vice Chairperson/Secretary—Robert J. Hefling, Assistant Dean, Graduate and International Student Admissions, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80302.

Member Organizations and Their Representatives

American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers—Vice President for International Education, Cliff Sjogren, Director of Admissions, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; Chairperson of the World Education Series Committee, Rebecca R. Dixon, Assistant Dean, The Graduate School, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007; Josef Silny, Director, International Transfers and Admissions, City University of New York, New York, NY 10001.

American Association of Community and Junior Colleges—Irvin G. Lewis, Vice President, Pasadena City College, Pasadena, CA 91106.

American Council on Education—Representative for Policy Discussions, Rose L. Hayden, Director, International Education Project, American Council on Education; Representative for Placement Recommendation Discussions, Eugene Sullivan, Associate Director, Office of Educational Credentials, American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036.

College Entrance Examination Board—Sanford C. Jameson (listed above as Chairperson of the Council).

Council of Graduate Schools—Andrew J. Hein, Assistant Dean, Graduate School, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Institute of International Education—Martha Renaud, Coordinator, Division of Foreign Student Placement, Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

National Association for Foreign Student Affairs—Gary Hoover, Associate Dean of Admissions, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95204; Johnny K. Johnson, Director of Graduate Admissions, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506; Edith Nicholas, Director of Foreign Admissions, Roosevelt University, Chicago, IL 60605.

Observer Organizations and Their Representatives

U.S. Department of State—Agency for International Development—Hattie Jarmon, Educational Specialist, Office of International Training, Washington, DC 20523.

International Communication Agency—Educational and Cultural Affairs—Mary Ann Spreckelmeyer, Acting Chief, Division of Student Support Services, Office of Academic Programs, Washington, DC 20520.

U.S. Office of Education—Charles C. Hauch, Chief, Comparative Education Section, International Services and Research Branch, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, DC 20202.

The State of New York Education Department—Thomas Monahan, Assistant in Comparative Education, Division of Professional Licensing, State Education Department, the University of the State of New York, 99 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12210.

Thailand

A Study of the Educational System of Thailand and a Guide to the Academic Placement of Students from Thailand in Educational Institutions of the United States

J. K. Johnson
Director, Graduate Admissions
University of Kentucky

1978

A Service of the International Education Activities
Group of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars
and Admissions Officers,
Washington, D.C.

Placement Recommendations Approved
by the National Council on the Evaluation
of Foreign Educational Credentials

Publication of the World Education Series is assisted by grants from the Directorate for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the International Communication Agency.

Table of Contents

Preface vii

Map viii

Chapter I. Introduction 1
- Organizational Structure of Thai Education 4
- The National Education Policy and Fourth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1977-1981) 4

Chapter II. Elementary/Secondary Education 6
- Structure 6
- Elementary Education 8
  - Proposed Curricular Changes at the Elementary Level 9
- Secondary Education 10
  - Grading at the Secondary Level 11
  - Secondary School Leaving Examinations 13
  - Comprehensive Schools 14
  - Proposed Curricular Changes at the Secondary Level 14

Chapter III. Vocational and Technical Education 17
- Introduction 17
- Secondary Level Vocational Schools and Technical Institutes/Colleges 18
- Postsecondary Level Vocational Education—Technical Institutes/Colleges 18
- Recent Changes in Vocational and Technical Education 19
- Summary 20

Chapter IV. Teacher Training 21
- Introduction 21
- Schematic Chart of Teacher Training 22
- Teachers Colleges ..... 2[illegible]
- Preparation of Elementary School Teachers 25
- Preparation of Lower Secondary School Teachers 26
- Preparation of Upper Secondary School Teachers 29

Chapter V. Nursing and Medical Education 31
Nursing Education 31
Medical Education 33

Chapter VI. Higher Education 36
Introduction 36
The Joint Higher Education Entrance Examination 38
Postsecondary Diplomas and Degrees 39
University Descriptions 40
State Universities and AIT 40
Chiang Mai University 40
Chulalongkorn University 43
The Institute of Agricultural Technology 47
Kasetsart University 48
Khon Kaen University 50
King Mongkut's Institute of Technology 53
Mahidol University 56
The National Institute of Development Administration 58
Prince of Songkla University 60
Ramkhamhaeng University 62
Silpakorn University 64
Sri Nakharinwirot University 66
Thammasat University 68
Asian Institute of Technology 70
Private Colleges 74
Assumption Business Administration College 74
Bangkok College 74
The College of Business Administration 75
The College of Commerce 75
Krirk College 76
Payap College 76
Saengtham College 76
Siam Technical College 77
South-East Asia College 77
Sri Pathum College 77
Military Education 77
The Armed Forces Academies Preparatory School 78
Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy 78
The Royal Thai Air Force Academy 81
The Royal Thai Naval Academy 82
The Police Cadet Academy 82

Buddhist Universities 84
Mahachulalongkorn Buddhist University 85
Mahamakut Buddhist University 86

Chapter VII. Guidelines and Placement Recommendations 87
Introduction 87
Study Abroad 87
Counseling and Other Services 87
The Binational Center 87
Special Considerations 88
Accreditation 88
Attrition 88
Grades and Grade Conversion 88
Transliteration from Thai to English 88
Official Transcripts 88
English Proficiency 89
Placement Recommendations 89

Appendix A. Author's Survey Form 93-94

Appendix B.
Part I. Chart of Higher Education in Thailand 95
Part II. List of Institutions of Higher Education in Thailand 96

Appendix C. Study Abroad Chart 100

Appendix D. Sample Documents (Listed on p. 101) 101

Bibliography 111

Index 113

List of Tables

Table 1. Structure of Thai Educational System
(A) Structure of System (1960-77)
(B) Proposed Structure of System (1978) 3

Table 2. Equivalency Table for Old (Pre-1961), Current (1961-Present), and Proposed (1978) Elementary/Secondary Systems 7

Table 3. The Four Areas of Learning Under Proposed 1978 Curriculum and Percentages of Time Devoted to Each 10

Table 4. Lower Secondary (M.S. I-III) School Curriculum 11

Table 5. Curriculum of the Upper Secondary (M.S. IV-V) School 12

Table 6. Proposed Lower Secondary Curriculum (*Matayom* I-III/ Grades 7-9) 15

Table 7. 1976 Enrollment at the 36 Teachers Colleges/B.Ed. Majors Offered at 17 Colleges 24

Table 8. Certificate of Education Curriculum, 1976-81 26

Table 9. One-Year "Emergency Certificate" Program Curriculum 27

Table 10. Higher Certificate of Education Curriculum, 1967-75 28

Table 11. Higher Certificate of Education Curriculum, 1976-81 28

Table 12. B.Ed. Curriculum, Authorized Teachers Colleges—3rd & 4th Years 29

Table 13. Semester Hours Required for B.Ed. at Teachers Colleges 30

Table 14. Bachelor of Nursing (B.Nur.) Curriculum, Songkla Nursing College 32

Table 15. Bachelor of Arts in Nursing (B.A. Nur.) Curriculum, Khon Kaen University 33

Table 16. Bachelor of Science in Nursing (B.S. Nur.) Curriculum, Khon Kaen University 34

Table 17. B.S. (Medical Sciences) Curriculum, Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University 35

Table 18. M.D. Curriculum, Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University 35

Table 19. Descriptions of Sri Nakharinwirot University Campuses Other than Prasarnmit 68

Table 20. The University General Requirement Programme, Thammasat University (1977) 71

Table 21. Academic Curriculum, Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy 79

Table 22. Curriculum, Police Cadet Academy 83

Preface

The purpose of this study is to assist admissions officers in the proper placement of Thai students in educational institutions of the United States. What follows is an attempt to realize that purpose in as concise and practical a way as possible; it is not an academic treatise of the historical, sociological, anthropological, and political aspects of Thai society which so greatly affect the educational system. Only a brief summary of events specifically affecting the development of education has been attempted because of space limitations.

Much of the success in obtaining the necessary information to carry out the study is due to the literally scores of persons who contributed to the work: Khun Tien Tanmatip and Dr. James Curle, of the Thai Embassy in Washington, D.C., not only provided a wealth of information prior to my departure for Thailand, but also forwarded my preliminary survey form to Thai colleges and universities.

In Thailand, I am indebted to Colonel Chinda NaSongkla, Director General of the Thai Civil Service Commission, who gave his support and allowed Khun Chalerm Jarmnian and other members of the Study Abroad Division to assist me. Khun Chalerm gave generously of his time and was especially helpful in arranging appointments I might not otherwise have been able to secure.

In the United States, I am grateful to Leo Sweeney, of the University of Missouri-Kansas City, and Alan Margolis, of Queens College, City University of New York, who served as World Education Series (WES) monitor and reader, respectively; to Rebecca Dixon, Chairperson of the WES Committee; to Maude Terhune, who typed the manuscript; to Alice Kidd, who typeset some of the tables; and to Lucy McDermott, WES managing editor.

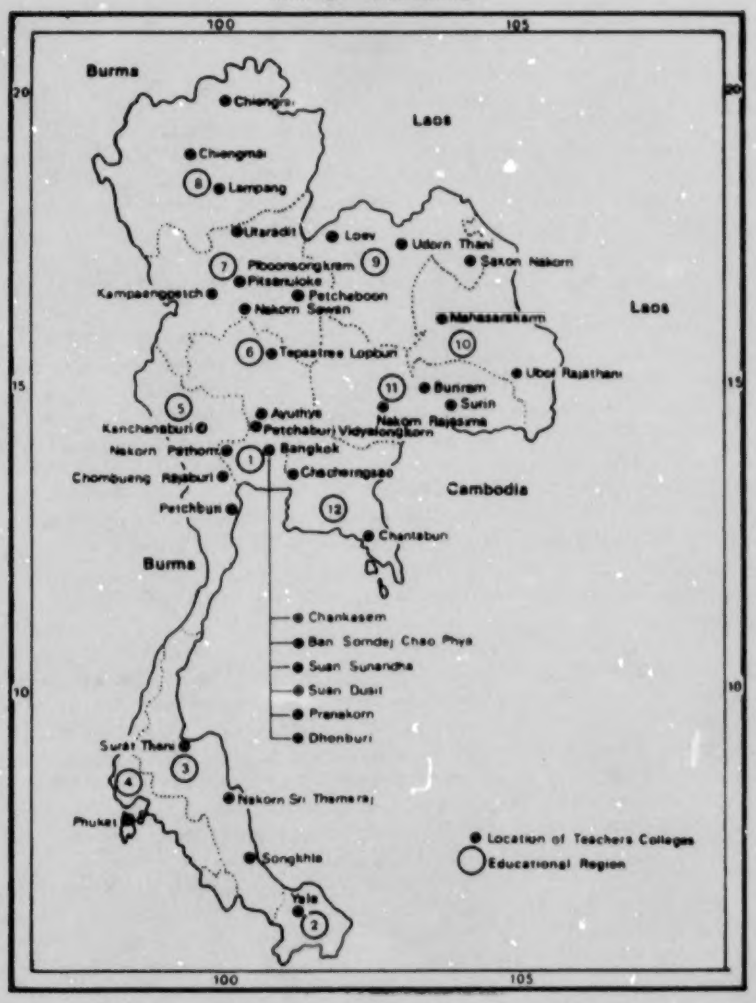
Finally, to my wife Sabine and our children Andrea and Dirk, I wish to express my deep appreciation for their patience and encouragement, even when this project meant sacrifices for each of them.

J. K. Johnson
Lexington, Kentucky
October, 1978

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MAP OF THAILAND



SOURCE: *An Introduction to the Department of Teacher Training*, Ministry of Education, Chongcharoen Printing Press, Ltd., July, 1976.

NOTE: A more modern transliteration has been used for the proper names of cities and institutions in Chapter Four.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Chapter One

Introduction

In the Thai language, "Thailand" translates as Prathet Thai or "free Thai/land of the free." Formerly the Kingdom of Siam, Thailand has the distinction of being the only country in Southeast Asia not colonized by a European power and has earned its name through a long and proud history.

In studying the educational system of Thailand, two characteristics of Thai culture should be noted: the devotion of the people to Buddhism and to education.

Buddhist temples *(Wats)* are not only places of worship, but community centers as well. Reading and writing were first taught in the *Wats*, and many modern schools have been constructed adjacent to ancient *Wats*. Virtually all males become Monks for three months, usually during their teenage years.

It could be said that Buddhism is more a philosophy of life than a religion, per se, because unlike Christianity and Islam, Buddhism stresses reward for doing good rather than punishment for evil. The vast majority of the Thai people are Hinayana Buddhists. The Mahanikai sect is the majority sect within Hinayana Buddhism, while the Tammayuth is a smaller, more conservative sect. Small percentages of the population adhere to Christianity, Mahayana Buddhism, and Islam.

Second only to Buddhism in the lives of the Thai people is education; its importance as a national priority is shown by the fact that more than 20% of the national budget is allotted to it. Peasants believe so strongly in the value of education for their children that they take them from the fields and send them to live with friends or relatives if no school is available in their own community. And although teachers tend to be close to their students, the students show respect, bordering on reverence, for the teacher's role in society. These factors, then, in addition to the constant and continuing change characteristic of the Thai educational system, must be taken into consideration in any study of the system.

History. Thai pre-history began with successive migrations southward from Central Asia as early as A.D. 650. By the year 1000, the Chinese had overrun Nanchao (Yunan, China) and made it a vassal state. In 1253, the Mongols, under Kublai Khan, destroyed the Nanchao Kingdom, thereby forcing mass migrations southward. By this time the Khmer Empire (Cambodia) was established, and the Thais captured Sukhothai and made it their first capital. The first Thai king *(rama)*, Kamheng, ruled from 1275 to 1310.

Rama Kamheng gave the Thai people the alphabet they use today, made contact with Indian civilization (from whence came Buddhism), and extended his rule southward to the present Gulf of Thailand. His successor, Rama Tibodi, established a new capital at Ayuttaya in 1350. Wars with Cambodia and Burma prevailed for much of the next 500 years. During this period, the Burmese captured Ayuttaya (circa 1568) and dominated until 1583 when Rama Naresuan (1555-1605) drove the Burmese from Siam.

The first contact with Western civilization was with Portuguese traders and missionaries in the early 1500s. The Spanish, Dutch, English, Danes, and French followed during the next century. The Dutch traders were too aggressive for Thai mores, so the Thais allied with the French Jesuits for defense. A trusted Greek adviser to Rama Narai (1657-88) allied even more closely with the French and assisted in an attempted French takeover of the Siamese government. This incident led to the closing of Siamese diplomatic doors to all the world except China for more than 100 years.

Ayuttaya was again captured by the Burmese in 1767, and the city was leveled. All libraries, temples, and images of Buddha were destroyed, along with all record of the one million people and the three dynasties representing 33 monarchs and 417 years of rule. Under the leadership of General Taksin, the Burmese were again driven from Siam in 1777, and a new capital was established at Thonburi.

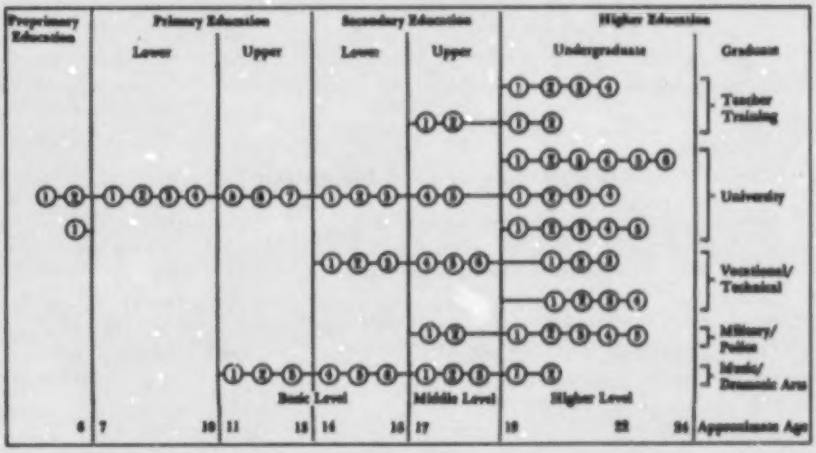
The fourth and current capital, Bangkok, was established across the river from Thonburi in 1782 by General Chakhri (later to become Rama I of the Chakhri Dynasty, of which the current monarch, King Bhumipol, is Rama IX). Rama II reopened Siam to the West. Ramas I, II, and III rebuilt temples and reestablished the arts, but it was Rama IV (King Mongkut) who gave Thailand its first schools. King Mongkut studied English and hired a British teacher for his children. He also emphasized study of the Buddhist texts for understanding, rather than by rote memorization, and encouraged the study of international affairs, comparative religions, and foreign languages. It was Rama IV who made the unprecedented announcement declaring his loyalty to the people rather than demanding their loyalty to him. King Mongkut is revered as the father of modern day education in Thailand and was recognized, even in the 18th-century West, as an enlightened and progressive monarch.

King Mongkut's son, King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) continued his father's modernization plans and abolished slavery in 1873. The first medical college and law school were established during King Chulalongkorn's reign. Religious education was placed under separate authority in 1903, but the elementary schools remained attached to the Buddhist temples *(Wats)*. (To remove elementary education from the *Wats* would have been too drastic a change for most early 20th century Thais.)

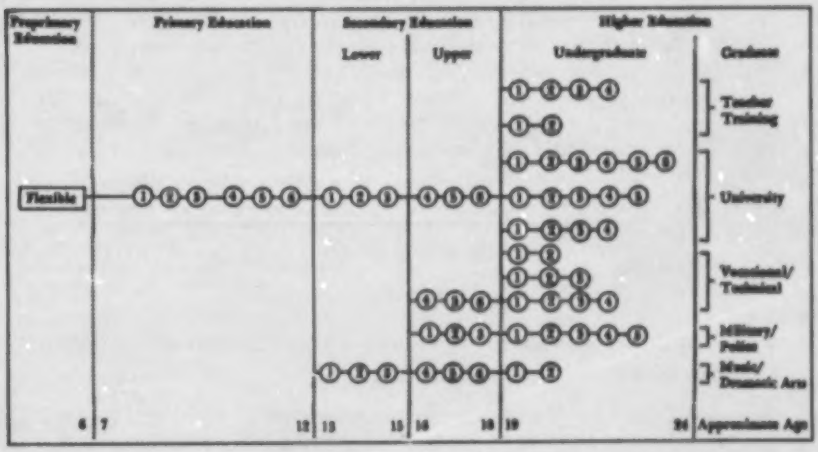
Rama V also visited other Asian countries and became convinced that Thailand must resist colonization. Through "accommodating diplomacy," what is now Laos was given up to the French, but Thailand proved to be a mutually agreeable buffer zone between French-dominated Cambodia and British-dominated Burma. King Chulalongkorn not only helped mollify the

Table 1

Structure of Thai Educational System
(A) Structure of Educational System (1960-77)



(B) Proposed Structure of Educational System (1978)



SOURCE: *Systems of Higher Education: Thailand.* International Council for Educational Development, 1978.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

British-French territorial rivalry in Southeast Asia, but preserved his country's independence as well.

King Vajiravadh (Rama VI), who was educated in England, launched the first full scale national education plan in 1919. This initiative led to the Primary Education Act of 1921, which made education compulsory for all children 7-14 years of age.

Further "opening" of education to the masses occurred after the leaders of the Revolution of 1932 (coup d'état) proclaimed "educational opportunities in accordance with abilities."

Organizational Structure of Thai Education

Four different ministry-level entities are responsible for the various levels of education in Thailand. In general, the Ministry of Interior is responsible for elementary education; the Ministry of Education-MOE, for secondary, teacher, and vocational/technical education; the Office of University Affairs-OUA (which has ministry status), for both public and private higher education; and the Office of the National Education Commission, directly under the Prime Minister, for long-term policy and planning at all levels of education.

There are, however, the following exceptions to these general rules: (1) while the MOE is responsible for all secondary and vocational education, teacher education overlaps into postsecondary education, where it is then under the OUA; (2) similarly, vocational/technical education overlaps into higher education with vocational education being offered at the secondary level (MOE jurisdiction) and technical education being offered at the post-secondary level (OUA jurisdiction); (3) while the Ministry of Interior is responsible for most elementary education, the MOE supervises several "model schools" (at both the elementary and secondary levels) throughout the country; (4) the "demonstration schools" (also both elementary and secondary levels) of the Faculties of Education at the state universities are, by definition, under the OUA; (5) the three military academies and the police cadet academy are under the supervision of the Military Education Council; and (6) the two Buddhist universities do not come under government supervision. (A list of institutions of higher education, organized according to control, type, and source of support, appears as Appendix B. Table 1 shows charts of the educational system as it exists today and as it will be under the proposed 1978 changes.)

The National Education Policy and Fourth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1977-81)

Problems Discussed. The Ministry of Education, under the current National Education Policy and Fourth National Economic and Development Plan (1977-81), has produced a written assessment of the Third Plan (1972-76), as well as a discussion of educational problems and some proposals for solving these problems. The major emphasis under the Third Plan was to in-

crease educational access "through the expansion of compulsory education . . . and the improvement and expansion of secondary education in the provinces."[1] In 1970, 40.7% of school age children (7-24 years of age) were attending schools; in 1975, 44.5% (7.8 million) were attending. The assessment concludes that as of 1975, "Out-of school children constitute about 56% of the total population of school age, and the Government has no definite programme for these children."[2]

Among the other problems addressed in the Fourth Plan are the following: inequity of educational opportunity between rural and urban areas, as well as between the rich and the poor; lack of places for children of all ages, especially at the secondary level; overcentralization of educational administration; the irrelevance of higher levels of education for some students in Thailand's agricultural economy; the unpopularity of non-formal/out-of-school educational programs; the shortage of teachers in rural areas; and the wastage in educational investment through the repetition of school years (more than 16% of elementary children repeat at least one year of school).

Educational Development Targets. The six main "targets" of educational development outlined in the Fourth Plan are summarized below:

(1) To transform the elementary/secondary school system from a 4-3-3-2 (4-3-3-3 vocational) progression to a 6-3-3 progression, beginning in 1979 (see Chapter Two).

(2) To expand enrollments at the compulsory level (grades 1-6) at an average rate of 6% per year, reaching a country-wide elementary school enrollment of 9.6 million by 1981.

(3) To expand enrollments at the secondary level at an average rate of 11% per year (applicable for the 1978-81 period, after the introduction of the 6-3-3 system), reaching a country-wide secondary school enrollment of 3 million by 1981.

(4) To expand vocational education enrollment at an average rate of 8% per year and higher vocational education at an average rate of 15% per year.

(5) To reduce teacher training enrollments at the diploma (secondary) level to 3,000 students by 1981 and to increase enrollments at the higher diploma level to 58,000 by 1981.

(6) To expand higher education enrollment at an average rate of 4% per year with an emphasis upon the improvement of quality and ". . . the production of graduates in accordance with the demand of the economy."[3]

1. "National Education Policy and National Plans for Social and Educational Development," Ministry of Education, Bangkok, May, 1977, p. 9.
2. Ibid. [NOTE: Part of the 56% is explained by the wide age range, 7-24, utilized.]
3. Ibid., p. 34.

Chapter Two

Elementary/Secondary Education

Structure

The elementary/secondary cycle of education in Thailand has undergone numerous organizational and structural changes, but only the systems which admissions officers are likely to encounter are considered here. The three systems are (1) pre-1961; (2) 1961-77; and (3) a proposed system to be implemented one year at a time on both levels beginning in 1978. The 1961-77 system will continue to function until 1983 when the proposed system is scheduled to be fully implemented.[1] See Table 2 for a comparison of the three systems.

As the proposed new system is implemented one year at a time, it will run concurrently with the present system until 1983; i.e., years 1 and 7 will be implemented in 1978, years 2 and 8 in 1979, years 3 and 9 in 1980, etc., until the new system will have replaced the present system. Admissions officers must, therefore, pay particular attention to the period during which a credential was earned. *Matayom* VI represents grade 10 under the pre-1961 system, grade 13 (vocational school graduate) under the current system, and grade 12 (high school graduate) under the proposed system. Similarly, the high school leaving certificate has a different name for each of the three periods: *Matayom* VIII (or Pre-University II), *Matayom Suksa* V (or M.S. V), and *Matayom* VI (again, see Table 2).[2]

As a rule, students entering *Pratom* I prior to 1978 will continue to study under the 1961-77 curriculum through *Pratom* VI (grade 6) and will enter the proposed new system during the seventh year of schooling (the proposed new *Matayom* I or current *Pratom* VII). Students completing *Pratom* VI in 1977 will enter the new *Matayom* I in 1978 (rather than continue on to the old *Pratom* VII), but students completing *Pratom* VII in 1977 will enter M.S. I (rather than *Matayom* II) and will be the last students to graduate with the old M.S. V certificate in 1982. The first graduates of *Matayom* VI will appear in 1983.

1. Author's Note: Since the proposed curricular changes are still being reviewed by the new Government (coup d'état, October 20, 1977) as this work goes to press, it is impossible to say with any degree of certainty whether or not the new curriculum will be adopted as proposed.

2. Note the return to the pre-1961 terminology in the proposed system.

Table 2

Equivalency Table for Old (Pre-1961), Current (1961-Present), and Proposed (1978) Elementary/Secondary Systems*

Age	Year in School	Pre-1961		1961-Present†		Proposed 1978	
18 17	12 11	*Matayom* VIII *Matayom* VII	"Pre-University"‡	M.S. V M.S. IV	Upper Secondary	*Matayom* VI *Matayom* V *Matayom* IV	Upper Secondary
16 15 14	10 9 8	*Matayom* VI *Matayom* V *Matayom* IV	Senior Secondary	M.S. III M.S. II M.S. I	Lower Secondary	*Matayom* III *Matayom* II *Matayom* I	Lower Secondary
13 12 11	7 6 5	*Matayom* III *Matayom* II *Matayom* I	Junior Secondary	*Pratom* VII *Pratom* VI *Pratom* V	Upper Elementary (compulsory)	*Pratom* VI *Pratom* V *Pratom* IV *Pratom* III *Pratom* II *Pratom* I	Elementary (compulsory)
10 9 8 7	4 3 2 1	*Pratom* IV *Pratom* III *Pratom* II *Pratom* I	Elementary (compulsory)	*Pratom* IV *Pratom* III *Pratom* II *Pratom* I	Lower Elementary (compulsory)		

*This table does not include the vocational stream. For information concerning secondary level vocational education, see Chapter Three.
†1960 Plan effective at the beginning of the 1961 school year.
‡Matayom VII and VIII were also known as "Pre-University I and II."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Access to Elementary/Secondary Education. As described above, the elementary/secondary cycle consists of 12 years. Prior to 1961, four years of elementary education were required; effective in 1961, the number of years of compulsory education was raised to seven; in 1978, this number was to be reduced to six. However, due to limited physical facilities and fiscal availability, many localities offer no education beyond the compulsory years. In the more remote areas, there was no formal education available beyond the fourth year (if at all) until recently. In other areas, upper elementary schools still exist without supporting lower elementary schools. Buddhist monasteries *(wats)* continue to provide classrooms in many areas where no formal schools exist and often lend their facilities where overcrowding exists. With nearly 100 new schools being established each year and classes being added to existing schools, progress is being made. Eighty percent of the elementary schools currently offer *Pratom* I-V (grades 1-5), and by 1978 all elementary schools are projected to offer all six years of the proposed elementary cycle. Still, it is generally recognized that the best educational opportunities exist in Bangkok and, despite repeated government efforts, there remains a shortage of qualified teachers in the provinces.[3] While only 10% of the country's population lives in Bangkok, 60% of all upper secondary places are in the Bangkok-Thonburi area. A full 40% of the secondary enrollment in Bangkok is comprised of students from outside Bangkok and its surrounding provinces.

Private Education. At the elementary and secondary levels, private education comes under the jurisdiction of the Private Education Commission within the Ministry of Education, and all private schools follow a curriculum set by the Ministry. Although private school enrollment at the elementary level began to decline in 1972 (as the number of government schools increased in the rural areas), in 1977 there were still 1,346,449 elementary/secondary students studying in some type of private school.

Elementary Education

Lower Elementary. Students must be at least 6 years of age (the modal age is 7) to enter *Pratom* I. (See Table 2 for current system.) The school calendar is similar to that of elementary schools in the United States; pupils meet five days per week for 35 weeks each year.[4] The compulsory minimum number of class hours per week is 25 but upon approval of the Ministry of Education, 5 additional hours may be added for handicraft or foreign language instruction. Flexibility is also permitted at the local (provincial) level to the extent that one hour may be transferred from one subject to another. An additional half hour per week is allotted to religious instruction and prac-

3. See Chapter Four on the establishment of teachers colleges in the provinces as a means of meeting local teacher shortages.

4. This is the national standard, but there are schools that meet six days a week. Where physical facilities are inadequate for the demand, schools operate two shifts from 5:55 A.M. to 12:00 noon and 12:30 P.M. to 6:30 P.M.

tice, according to local custom. Finally, extracurricular activities such as Boy Scouts and Junior Red Cross are encouraged. Subjects studied at the lower elementary level under the current system are Art Education (3 hours per week), Elementary Science (3), Mathematics (3), Physical Education (3), Social Studies (6), and Thai Language (7).

Promotion is determined by yearly final examinations. Students who complete the lower elementary cycle and wish to continue on to upper elementary school must pass an entrance exam. Due to failure on the *Pratom* V entrance exam, only 65% of *Pratom* IV students enter *Pratom* V (this percentage ranges from 45% in the northeast to 90% in Bangkok).

Upper Elementary. During the upper elementary years (*Pratom* V-VII), students also meet five days per week for 35 weeks each year, but the compulsory minimum number of hours of instruction is increased to 30. Like the lower elementary level, an additional half hour per week is allotted to religious activities, and extracurricular activities are encouraged. Courses studied at this level are Arts (2 hours per week), Health Studies (2), Mathematics (4), Science (3), Social Studies (4), Thai Language (4), English (3 or 5) and Crafts (6 or 8). Students taking 3 hours of English enroll for 8 hours of crafts; those taking 5 hours of English enroll for 6 hours of crafts.

A review of the *Pratom* V syllabus shows that English Language content progresses as follows: (1) listening and speaking; (2) reading both aloud and silently; (3) writing; (4) functional grammar. At the *Pratom* VI level, students learn to compose simple sentences and to form and answer questions. In theory, this approach seems practical and well organized, but in practice most teachers' command of English is so limited as to severely handicap a student's chance of accomplishing the syllabus objectives. (If the proposed curricular changes discussed later in this chapter are implemented, English no longer will be a required subject at the elementary level.)

Proposed Curricular Changes at the Elementary Level

In keeping with the Fourth National Economic and Development Plan, the proposed curricular changes seek to provide education more "relevant to social milieu, demands, polity and locality." "Subject boundaries" will be eliminated and four areas of learning emphasized: Basic Skills; Life Experience; Personal Development Education; and Career Education. Table 3 gives a description of each area of learning and the percentage of time devoted to it.

The school year is to consist of 200 days, 20 more than under the current 180-day schedule. Each day is to be divided into fifteen 20-minute instructional periods. While this is less than half the 50 minutes currently devoted to each of five periods, no "subject" will be taught for less than two 20-minute periods; some classes will meet for four periods (80 minutes).

Evaluation of Students. Because the year-end examinations required for promotion to the next year of study have proven to be wasteful and counterproductive (see the section in this chapter on Lower Elementary Education),

Table 3

The Four Areas of Learning Under Proposed 1978 Curriculum and Percentages of Time Devoted to Each

	Pratom I-II	*Pratom* III-IV	*Pratom* V-VI
Basic Skills*	50%	35%	25%
Life Experience†	15%	20%	25%
Personal Development Ed.‡	25%	25%	20%
Career Education§	10%	20%	30%

*Thai Language Skills and Mathematics.

†Basic Science and Social Science integrated under the broad headings, "Life in the Home" and "Life Around Us" (the latter will include Communications, Current Events, Environmental Science, Politics and Government, Population Education, Power and Chemistry, Regional Geography, and Space and the Universe).

‡Art, Drama, Health Ed., Moral or "Good Habits" Ed., Music, Physical Ed., and Thai Classical Dancing.

§The traditional vocationally-oriented subjects of Agriculture, Handicrafts, Home Ec., Mechanics, Merchandising & Sales, and a very new component, "Law in Daily Life."

under the proposed system individual teachers will make promotion decisions after *Pratom* I, III, and V. Year-end exams will still be required after *Pratom* II, IV, and VI for promotion to the next year of study.

Secondary Education[5]

The five-year secondary education cycle is divided into three-year "lower secondary" (M.S. I-III) and two-year "upper secondary" (M.S. IV-V) subcycles. Lower secondary education is divided into general (academic) and vocational streams.[6] Students in both streams attend class five days per week for 35 weeks each year. The general stream students attend class 30 hours per week, while the vocational stream students attend 35 hours per week with half their work being in vocational subjects. The standardized lower secondary curriculum (M.S. I-III/grades 8-10) appears as Table 4.

While extracurricular activities are encouraged during the seven-year elementary cycle, secondary schools are required to arrange at least one hour per week of extracurricular activities in addition to the prescribed curriculum.

At the upper secondary level (M.S. IV-V), the general and vocational streams are retained, but the general stream is further subdivided into three courses: Arts, General, and Science. (See Table 5.)

As in the lower secondary level, schools which offer the general course may obtain permission from the Ministry of Education to teach any vocational subject instead of an elective academic subject, but may not decrease the academic subjects taught below the general requirement.

5. For information concerning the Armed Forces Preparatory School, a secondary level institution, see the section on Military Schools in Chapter Six.

6. The proposed curricular changes described later in this chapter would eliminate the vocational stream at the lower secondary level.

Table 4

Lower Secondary (M.S. I-III) School Curriculum

Subjects	General Stream	Vocational Stream*
	Periods per Week	
Thai	4	3
English	4 or 6†	4
Social Studies	4	2
Science	3	3
Mathematics	5	3
Health Study	2	1
Art	2	2
Practical Arts	6 or 4†	–
Vocational Subjects‡	–	17
Totals	30	35

Source: Syllabus for the Lower Secondary Education, Ministry of Education, 1990.

*To be eliminated under 1978 proposed changes.

†Schools which offer only 4 hours of English must teach 6 hours of practical arts, and schools which offer 6 hours of English teach 4 hours of practical arts.

‡General stream schools may request permission from the Ministry of Education to introduce vocational subjects and to increase the number of hours of instruction to 35 per week, but cannot drop below the prescribed time limitations for general subjects in the vocational stream schools.

Attrition Rates. Of those successfully completing *Pratom* VII (grade 7), nearly 70% enter the lower secondary level, with 30% entering the labor market at age 13. Ninety percent of those entering the lower secondary cycle complete it, but only 40% enter the academic upper secondary cycle. Another 40% enter vocational or teacher training, and 20% enter the labor market at age 16. Only 26% of the 14-16 age group is enrolled in the lower secondary cycle.

A startlingly low 8% of the 17-18 year old population is enrolled in the upper secondary cycle, and yet attrition is extremely high in the academic upper secondary schools. From 25% to 50% of the students who advance to M.S. V (grade 12) fail the final examination and repeat the grade the following year. Of those who graduate from M.S. V nearly 70% enter some area of higher education (35%, universities; 25%, teachers colleges; 10%, technical colleges), and about 30% enter the labor market. It is expected that the percentage of M.S. V graduates entering the labor market will increase with the expansion of secondary level enrollments.

Grading at the Secondary Level

Grades appearing on secondary level credentials are expressed both as percentages and marks earned over total possible marks for that subject, e.g., 62/100 = 62%; 125/250 = 50%. An overall average of 50% is required for graduation. This means that even though a student may have failed a particular course, he/she may graduate as long as the overall average is 50%. This may at first appear to represent a rather low standard, but one must

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 5

Curriculum of the Upper Secondary (M.S. IV-V) School

Subjects	General Stream (M.S. IV-V)							Vocational Stream (M.S. IV-VI)	
	Science Course		Arts Course		General Course				
	Common Req. Subj.	Specific Req. Subj.	Common Req. Subj.	Specific Req. Subj.	Common Req. Subj.	Specific Req. Subj.	Elective Subjects	Common Req. Subj.	Specific Req. Subj.
Thai A	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	3	-
Thai B	-	-	-	2	-	-	2*	-	-
English A	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	4	-
English B	-	2	-	2	-	-	2*	-	-
English C	-	-	-	2	-	-	2*	-	-
Social Studies A	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	3	-
Social Studies B	-	-	-	2	-	-	2*	-	-
Science									
General Science	-	-	-	4†	-	4††	-	-	-
Physics, Chemistry, Biology	-	8	-	-	-	4††	-	-	-
Laboratory Work	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematics A	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-
Mathematics B	-	4	-	4	-	-	4*	-	-
Second Foreign Language (French, German, Pali, Arabic, Chinese)	-	-	-	4†	-	-	4*	-	-
Arts or Crafts	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	-	4*	-	-
Secretarial Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	4*	-	-
Vocational Subjects	-	-	-	-	-	-	4* or 8*	-	18 or 23
Total	12	18	12	18	12	6	12	12	18 or 23
Total	30		30		30			30 or 35	

Source: Syllabus for the Upper Secondary Education, Ministry of Education, 1960.

*Students choose a total of 12 elective hours from the courses listed.

† Arts Course students must take General Science OR a Second Foreign Language.

†† General Course students must take General Science OR two of the following: Biology, Chemistry, Physics.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

consider the attrition rate, even at the elementary levels, and the fact that only 8% of the 17 to 18-year-old population attends high school. Add to this a bell-shaped distribution curve of grades wherein an overall average of 60% is above average and an overall average of 75% is highly unusual, and the 50% minimum passing mark begins to be seen in its proper perspective.

Secondary School Leaving Examinations

The national *Matayom Suksa* V (M.S. V) examination was replaced by locally administered exams in 1976, causing the number of secondary school graduates to jump from 40,532 in 1975 to over 200,000 in 1976. The Higher Secondary School Certificate is still the basic credential signifying that a student has completed 12 years of education, but the certificate is now issued at the local level after a student has passed a local "secondary school leaving examination." In other words, applicants who completed secondary education prior to 1976 will present Ministry of Education verification of secondary school completion; beginning with that year, locally administered examination results and Secondary School Certificates will be presented.

Prior to 1961, the M.S. V leaving exam was known as the *Matayom* VIII (or Pre-University II) exam (see Table 2). The *Matayom* VIII exam was occasionally given the British translation of "Standard VIII" or the American translation of "grade 12." Of these various names, "Pre-University II" is potentially the most misleading because the secondary leaving examination is indeed a leaving exam and not an entrance exam for college or university study. (See Chapter Six for a discussion of the Joint Higher Education Entrance Examination-JHEEE). The only relationship between the M.S. V exam and the JHEEE is that only those who pass the former may sit for the latter.

The M.S. VI (grade 13/Higher Secondary Vocational School Certificate) general examination, administered by the Ministry of Education (as was the M.S. V until 1976), has always been recognized as equivalent to the M.S. V certificate for both employment and state university eligibility for taking the JHEEE. But if a student earns a vocational certificate (three years after M.S. III/grade 10) from a private school, he/she must take the Ministry of Education exam for M.S. VI in order to earn the basic employment credential and become eligible to take the JHEEE for university entrance. Even though the M.S. VI certificate represents one more year of study than general (academic) secondary school study, it is a vocational secondary certificate, and no transfer credit is allowed in Thailand. In fact, private colleges do not recognize the M.S. VI certificate as being equivalent to the M.S. V certificate. M.S. VI graduates who wish to attend a private college must pass both the M.S. V exam and the JHEEE. The national M.S. VI exam will be eliminated as the new 12-year elementary/secondary system is implemented.

The failure rates for the national M.S. V exams have always been inflated because of the large numbers of M.S. VI graduates taking both the M.S. V and M.S. VI exams. Both tests were given twice each year and the number of repeaters, both within the same year and year after year, contributed even further to the inflated failure rate.

Comprehensive Schools

Even though fewer than 20% of those who enter M.S. I (grade 8) are eventually accepted into colleges and universities, the academic stream has dominated Thai secondary education for decades. In recognition of the fact that secondary school graduates (and drop-outs) with a theoretically-based education usually are not prepared to enter the labor market, the first comprehensive school was introduced in the mid 1960s.

The comprehensive school combines, for the first time in one school, academic, general, and prevocational subjects. Vocational exploration, elective subjects, and guidance for academic and career choices are also unique to the comprehensive schools. Comprehensive school students devote approximately 25% of their time to "practical arts"/prevocational subjects. The total number of class hours has been increased so that overall academic emphasis is not lessened.

The comprehensive school curriculum has been implemented on an experimental basis in selected schools representing approximately 10% of the secondary level enrollment.[7] Even though comprehensive school graduates have fared as well or better than academic stream graduates in both the labor market and college admissions, the costs of equipment and facilities have thus far proven prohibitive for widespread implementation (the first comprehensive schools were established, or converted, with outside funding).

In many ways, the comprehensive schools of the mid 1960s are the precursors of the proposed 1978 curricular changes at both the elementary and secondary levels.

Proposed Curricular Changes at the Secondary Level

At the secondary level, the proposed curriculum is to provide the student with "knowledge and working skills suitable to his age, needs, interests and aptitudes." The key departures from the current system are that both working skills and the individual interests of the student are to be taken into account. Under the current system only vocational and comprehensive school students are exposed to practical subjects, and only those students in the comprehensive schools (see previous section of this chapter) have a choice of free electives. Under the proposed system, the vocational stream will be eliminated at the lower secondary level.

---

7. Author's Note: The schools chosen to implement the comprehensive school curriculum were the best secondary schools in the country, i.e., the schools with the best qualified teachers, the best equipment and physical plants, and generally the best students. Conclusions concerning the value of the comprehensive school curriculum are, therefore, inconclusive. Comprehensive school graduates are certainly not of lesser academic quality than graduates of the academic stream. Indeed, comprehensive school graduates will have experimented with curricular choices and should be better able to cope with the curricular flexibility inherent in the U.S. system of education.

Lower secondary (*Matayom* I-III/grades 7-9). Five areas of study are to be emphasized at this level. They include the following:

(1) Language: Thai will be required for all three years; one foreign language will be required during *Matayom* I & II, and a second foreign language may be studied during *Matayom* III.

(2) Science and Mathematics: Both Science and Mathematics will be required during *Matayom* I & II. During *Matayom* III, Science will be required, and Mathematics will be optional.

(3) Social Studies: Social Studies is required for all three years; additional social studies electives are also available.

(4) Personal Development Education: Health, Physical Education, Art, and after-school activities are required during all three years.

(5) Career/Vocational Education: This type of education is required for all three years; additional career education electives are also available.

Table 6

Proposed Lower Secondary Curriculum (*Matayom* I-III/Grades 7-9)

	Periods per Week					
	Matayom I		*Matayom* II		*Matayom* III	
Subjects	Compulsory	Electives*	Compulsory	Electives*	Compulsory	Electives*
Language						
Thai	4	–	4	2	4	4
English, French, or German	–	6	–	6	–	8
Science & Math						
Science	4	–	4	–	4	–
Math	4	–	4	–	–	6
Social Studies	5	–	5	–	5	4
Personal Development Ed.						
Physical Ed.	3	2	3	2	3	4
Arts	2	2	2	4	–	6
Activities	1	–	1	–	1	–
Career/Vocational Ed.†						
Career Ed.	4	–	4	–	4	–
Vocational Ed.	–	6	–	6	–	12
	27	6*	27	6*	21	12*
Total	33		33		33	

Source: Ministry of Education.

*Total of 6 possible for *Matayom* I and II; 12 for *Matayom* III.

†Career/Vocational Education consists of the following: household care, household mechanics, horticulture, animal husbandry, clothing, foods and nutrition, business education (bookkeeping and typewriting).

Classes will meet a total of 33 periods per week (a compromise between the 30 periods currently required in the general stream and the 35 periods of the vocational stream). Each period will last 50 minutes. The proposed lower secondary curriculum appears as Table 6.

Of special concern to the admissions officer, comparing the proposed elementary and lower secondary curriculums with the current curriculums, may be the elimination of English as a required subject. The justification given for this change is that it is better to do a good job of English instruction at a later stage with fewer and better students than to do a poor job too early (both developmentally for the student and selectively). It is further reasoned that college-bound students will choose English as one of their foreign languages at the upper secondary level.

Upper Secondary Proposed Curriculum Changes. The upper secondary (*Matayom* IV-VI/grades 10-12) curriculum was still being developed at this writing. The first students will reach *Matayom* IV under the new system in 1981. The first graduates of the new system are scheduled for 1983.[8]

8. AUTHOR'S NOTE: Again it should be emphasized that the proposed curricular changes are still being reviewed by the new government as this work goes to press; it is impossible to say whether or not the new curriculum will be adopted as proposed.

Chapter Three

Vocational and Technical Education

Introduction

Under the current educational scheme, vocational education consists of the following: (a) three-year certificate (or skilled worker) programs offered from M.S. IV through VI (grades 11-13); (b) two or three-year postsecondary diploma (or technician) programs (two years after M.S. VI [grade 13], the Vocational Secondary Certificate, *or* three years after M.S. V [grade 12], the General Secondary Certificate); (c) one, two, and three-year technical teacher training programs; and (d) a program of vocational short courses.

The various transliterations of institutional titles may make it difficult to determine the grade level represented by a particular vocational credential, but an important key to the interpretation of vocational education credentials is provided by the organization of the Department of Vocational Education. The Department, which is under the Ministry of Education, has three divisions: the Office of Agricultural Education Administration, the School Division, and the Technical Institute Division. "Schools," whether they are agricultural, technical, or polytechnical, generally offer certificate-level programs while "institutes" offer diploma programs or a combination of certificate and diploma programs.

Certificate-level training emphasizes manual skills and produces skilled workers while diploma-level training consists of both practical and theoretical study leading to employment as a technician or admission to the third year of five-year Bachelor of Engineering programs. As mentioned above, the certificate represents three years of secondary level study (grades 10-13). The diploma represents either two or three years of postsecondary education (two years after M.S. VI or three years after M.S. V), both yielding a total of 15 years of education.

In summary, "school" = certificate = skilled worker, and "institute" = diploma = technician. Regrettably, there is no neat conversion for the word "college," which is applied to both secondary and postsecondary level vocational education. One clue as to whether a college is secondary or postsecondary is the title of the person signing the transcript: schools/colleges have principals or headmasters while institutes/colleges have directors.

Certificate/skilled worker training consists of 40 class hours per week. Forty percent of the skilled worker curriculum is theoretical and 60% practical.

Diploma/technician training consists of 36 class hours per week with a 60% theoretical emphasis and 40% practical. Class hours for both the certificate and diploma programs are 50 minutes in length.

Secondary Level Vocational Schools and Technical Institutes/Colleges

At the present time, Thailand has four types of secondary level vocational schools, all of which are described below. The vocational trade and technical schools (No. 3) and the vocational schools for girls (No. 4) are in the process of being merged in order to use limited educational resources more efficiently. All four types of vocational secondary schools are being reorganized into regional or area technical institutes (see the next section on Technical Institutes/Colleges, which offer both secondary and postsecondary programs).

(1) Polytechnic Schools. Secondary level instruction for semi-skilled work is offered at 10 polytechnic schools. Only short-term training is offered, but training in a broad range of skills (some 35 in all) is available, e.g., advertising design, automechanics, bookkeeping, carpentry, cosmetology, floral arrangement, food preparation, musical training, photography, printing, radio and television repair, tailoring, Thai shorthand, typing, and welding.

(2) Vocational Agricultural Schools/Colleges. These schools offer three-year programs leading to the Upper Secondary Vocational Certificate (M.S. VI). Subjects studied include agronomy, animal husbandry, farm mechanics, horticulture, language, mathematics, social science, and science.

(3) Vocational Trade/Technical Schools. (The latter name is used in conjunction with schools established under a development project funded by a World Bank loan.) Both vocational trade and technical schools prepare students in manual skills for a specific trade. Training in several trades (e.g., automechanics, building construction, radio-telecommunications, and welding and sheet metal) is offered, but each school specializes in only one trade to the exclusion of all others. The Upper Secondary Vocational Certificate (M.S. VI) is awarded at the end of three years of study.

(4) Vocational Schools for Girls. These schools generally offer home economics courses in foods and nutrition, clothing and textiles, and homemaking, as well as handicraft courses in ceramics, leathercraft, painting, metalcraft, weaving, and woodcraft at the same grade level and for the same duration as the trade school and agricultural school programs.

Postsecondary Level Vocational Education—Technical Institutes/Colleges

Technician Training. Technical institutes offer postsecondary level instruction to train highly skilled technicians in such fields as civil engineering

technology, electrical engineering, and mechanical engineering. A diploma in one of these fields may be earned in two or three years, depending upon the candidate's previous educational background. Students entering after M.S. V (grade 12, the General Secondary Certificate) study for three years; those entering after M.S. VI (grade 13, the Upper Secondary Vocational Certificate) study for two years.

Technical Teacher Training. Vocational school teachers are trained at the following institutions: Bangpra Agricultural College, Bangkok Technical Institute, Poachange College of Arts and Crafts, and Thewes Vocational Teachers College.

A one-year technical teacher training program for graduates of the technician (diploma) level (15 years of education) is required of those who wish to teach at the upper vocational secondary (certificate) level.

Thewes Vocational Teachers College offers a comprehensive three-year technical teacher training program for M.S. VI (grade 13) graduates. This program also leads to qualification to teach at the upper vocational secondary (certificate) level.

A two-year program for M.S. III (certificate level) graduates of agricultural schools was previously required for lower agricultural (M.S. I-III) teachers. This program was phased out because the entire lower vocational secondary level of education has been eliminated (see next section of this chapter on Recent Changes in Vocational Education).

Most postsecondary technical institutes also offer secondary level certificate programs (as described in Nos. 1-3 above), but both the two and three-year certificate programs are being terminated at the institutes as they develop bachelor's degree programs (see last section of this chapter). The agriculture and trade and technical secondary schools will continue to be feeder institutions for diploma and degree programs at the institutes.

Graduates of technical institutes/colleges may pursue bachelor's degree programs as third year students (in a five-year program) in applicable areas of study such as engineering technology (see King Mongkut's Institute of Technology-KMIT) or teacher education (see KMIT and Sri Nakharinwirot University).

Recent Changes in Vocational and Technical Education

In the early 1970s lower vocational secondary (M.S. I-III/grades 8-10) enrollment declined while upper vocational secondary enrollment increased. The decline at the lower vocational secondary level and increase at the upper vocational secondary level were not the only considerations in the Department of Vocational Education's decision to implement a gradual reduction of course offerings at the lower vocational secondary level. Among other considerations was the demand from parents that their children not be streamed so early into a nonacademic course of study and a general questioning as to whether 13-16-year-old children could properly benefit from vocational training. The lower vocational secondary level was eliminated in 1977.

Even though students were not opting for vocational education at the eighth grade level, after three years of lower general secondary education, many students enter the three-year vocational secondary track rather than the two-year general secondary track. The doors to higher education are not closed forever should a student change his/her mind regarding career goals once the vocational stream has been entered. The horizontal flexibility between the vocational and academic streams will allow good students in the vocational stream to continue on to postsecondary education at a technical institute, college, or university.

Prior to implementation of the 1975 secondary curricular changes, most vocational schools had a three-term school year. Beginning with academic year 1975 all vocational schools and technical institutes adopted a two-semester school year, which extends from June through mid-October and November through mid-March.

In 1975, The Institute/College of Technology and Vocational Education was formed within the Department of Vocational Education. Of the 60 technical institutes/colleges (see Appendix B), 28 may now award the bachelor's degree. An additional two years of study beyond the diploma leads to the degree of B.S. in Engineering.

Summary

In 1977, there were 178 government vocational schools and 100 private vocational schools in Thailand. The Department of Vocational Education provides the following breakdown of the 178 government schools: 32 agricultural, 87 industrial (or trade), 7 business (or commercial), 40 home economics, 2 arts and crafts, and 10 polytechnics. The reason the categories here do not coincide with the six types of schools outlined above (4 secondary, 2 postsecondary) is that duplication of areas of study occurs across school types. For example, even though there are seven schools designated as business or commercial, this does not preclude the offering of commercial courses such as accounting, secretarial science, and salesmanship by vocational schools for girls (No. 4 above) or the polytechnics (No. 1).

Some 7,159 teachers offered instruction to 147,435 students in the 178 government vocational schools, and these schools graduated 36,997 students in 1976. Admission to the vocational schools and technical institutes is very competitive. In 1976, 34% of the 97,490 who applied were accepted at the vocational schools; of the 27,658 who applied to the technical institutes, 37% were accepted.

Chapter Four

Teacher Training

Introduction

An extensive program to upgrade the credentials of teachers at all levels is underway in Thailand. In order to do this, the government is attempting to decentralize and bring innovative educational methods to the system.

Most teacher training is carried out in 36 teachers colleges located according to both population distribution and geography. One of the important steps taken to upgrade the quality of teacher education has been the establishment of teachers colleges in key locations throughout the country. Teachers are also trained in the Faculties of Education of eight state universities (one of which, Sri Nakharinwirot University, has eight campuses of its own, all with Faculties of Education).

An important change decreed by the government has been the phasing out of the Certificate of Education program, currently and until 1981, the credential required for teaching at the elementary level.

New enrollments in the Certificate of Education program (two years following M.S. III/grade 10) are being reduced, while those in the Higher Certificate of Education program (two years of postsecondary education) and B.Ed. programs (four years of postsecondary education[1]) are being increased. When the Certificate of Education program is phased out, the Higher Certificate of Education will be the requirement for teaching at the elementary level; the B.Ed. will be the requirement for teaching at the lower and upper secondary levels. In other words, in 1981 two more years of training will be required for certification to teach at the elementary and lower secondary levels. The requirement for teaching at the upper secondary level already is a B.Ed., and that will remain unchanged.

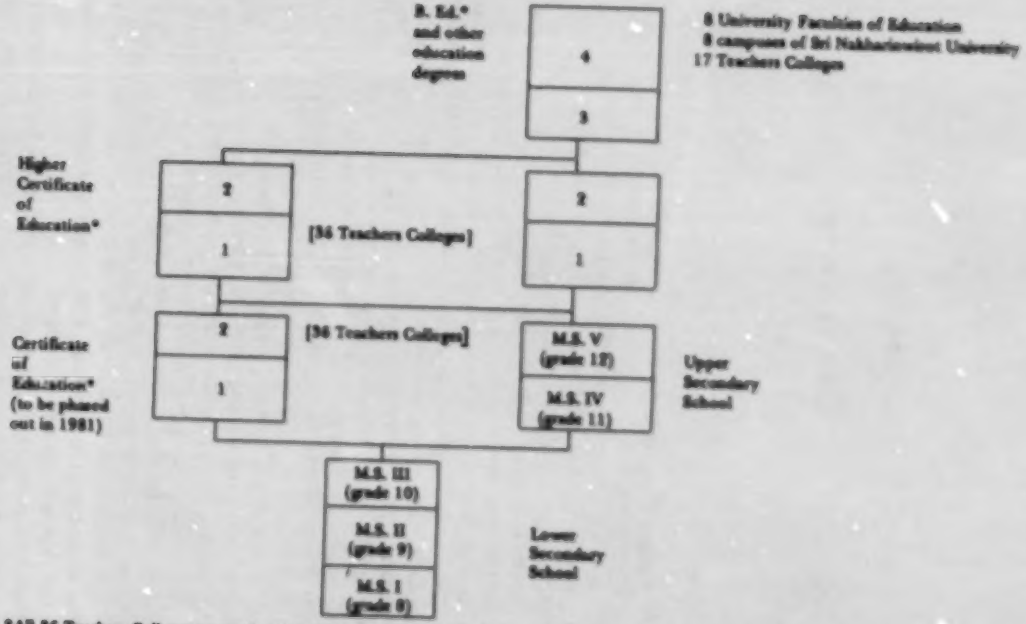
One characteristic of the teacher training system is the horizontal mobility possible within the system; i.e., neither the Certificate of Education nor the Higher Certificate of Education is a terminal professional qualification.

Prior to 1970, the B.Ed. and other Education degrees were only available at the six Faculties of Education of the state universities then in existence.

---

1. Either four years after M.S. V (grade 12) or two years after the Higher Certificate of Education.

SCHEMATIC CHART OF TEACHER TRAINING



*All 36 Teachers Colleges currently offer the secondary level Certificate of Education and the Higher Certificate of Education; 17 of the Teachers Colleges also offer the B.Ed. degree. Eight of the "state" universities (including Sri Nakhiriewinot University's 8 campuses) offer the B.Ed. as well as B.A. and B.S. degrees in Education. See Chapter Six concerning available areas of study and graduate degrees.

Adapted from "The Department of Teacher Training, Its Work and Organization," Ministry of Education, 1973.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

In 1970 Sri Nakharinwirot U. was given degree-granting status by the Thai government. Ramkhamhaeng U., founded in 1971, also has a Faculty of Education. In 1974, 17 of the 36 teachers colleges (see Table 7) were upgraded to degree-granting status.

The names given above for the various teacher qualifications are the official names, but it should be noted that the Certificate of Education is sometimes referred to as the "lower certificate" in order to distinguish it from the Higher Certificate of Education. When the Certificate of Education is phased out, the Higher Certificate of Education will be referred to as the "lower level," and the final two years of the B.Ed. will be the "upper level." The B.Ed. may be earned either in a two-year program after the Higher Certificate of Education or in a four-year program.

Another change, which is part of the overall upgrading of teacher qualifications, was the elimination in 1978 of the "twilight" programs at the teachers colleges. This program is discussed in detail below.

Teachers Colleges

Importance of Location. As previously stated, most teacher education is accomplished in 36 teachers colleges. The locations of these institutions have been selected according to population and geography with the objective of training teachers in surroundings and under living conditions similar to those they will encounter in professional assignments. The importance of the decision to locate teachers colleges in the provinces cannot be overemphasized. Until the early 1970s, there was a critical shortage of qualified teachers outside of Bangkok. Even when teachers were willing to accept assignments outside that city, Bangkok-trained teachers found it difficult to relate to the people in the provinces (because of regional dialects, etc.) and vice versa.[2] Also, when students are sent from the provinces for training in Bangkok, it is difficult to persuade them to return home after they have become accustomed to city life and its amenities. In addition, the opportunities for both employment and further education are more attractive in Bangkok than in the provinces. Authorities believe that by training local people locally the curricular innovations needed to improve the provincial schools will be brought about, and the teacher shortage will be alleviated.

A list of the 36 teachers colleges, including the 17 authorized to grant the B.Ed. degree (and majors offered), appears as Table 7. (For the locations of teachers colleges, see map in front of book.) These 17 colleges now train teachers for all levels of elementary and secondary education. Until the remaining 19 colleges receive degree-granting authority, the highest qualification they can offer is the Higher Certificate of Education, which represents a total of 14 years of education.

2. An extreme example of this would be the use of the nationally standardized curriculum, which relies on the central Thai language, in northeast Thailand where both the culture and dialect are Lao.

Table 7

1976 Enrollment at the 36 Teachers Colleges/B.Ed. Majors Offered at 17 Colleges

Teachers Colleges	Enrollment	Majors at Those Offering B.Ed.
Ban Somdej Chao Phaya	2,587	English, Geography, History, Social Studies, Thai
Buri Ram	2,612	—
Chacheengsao	1,740	—
Chandrakasem	2,502	General Science, Mathematics
Chanthaburi	1,338	—
Chiang Mai	2,165	Chemistry, English, General Science, Thai
Chiang Rai	905	—
Kampaeng Phet	265	—
Kanchanaburi	402	—
Lampang	1,896	—
Loey	597	—
Maha Sarakham	2,795	English, Social Studies, Thai
Mooban Chambueng, Ratchaburi	2,080	—
Nakhon Pathom	1,990	—
Nakhon Ratchasima	3,076	General Science
Nakhon Sawan	2,614	General Science, Social Studies
Nakhon Sri Thammarat	2,481	General Science
Phetchaboon	426	—
Phetchaburi, Bangkok	2,132	—
Phetchaburi Vidyalongkorn, Phrathumthani	1,637	—
Phuket	1,459	—
Piboonsongkram, Phitsanulok	2,318	Thai
Pranakorn	1,984	English, Industrial Arts Ed., Thai
Phra Nakhon Sri Ayuttaya	2,432	Physics, Thai
Sakon Nakhon	2,344	—
Songkhla	2,539	English
Suan Dusit	1,837	Home Economics, Social Studies
Suan Sunandha	1,983	English, Physics, Thai
Surat Thani	298	—
Surin	684	—
Tepsatree Lopburi	2,086	Biology, Geography
Thonburi	1,108	—
Ubon Ratchathani	2,870	Biology
Udon Thani	2,873	Social Studies
Utaradit	2,178	—
Yala	2,258	English

Source: *An Introduction to the Department of Teacher Training*, Ministry of Education, Chongcharoen Printing Press, Ltd., July, 1976.

"Twilight" Programs. Both the Certificate of Education (secondary level program now being phased out) and the Higher Certificate of Education formerly could be earned through enrollment in the "twilight" programs offered by the 36 teachers colleges. Scheduled to be phased out in 1978, these classes met from 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. five nights a week with some classes meeting from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. on Saturdays.

Most of the 36 teachers colleges had twilight enrollments which equaled or exceeded their day program enrollments. This placed a tremendous burden on financial and manpower (teaching) resources. Admissions standards were also relaxed for twilight applicants in that these students did not have to take the entrance examinations required of all day students.

With the elimination of the program, the twilight students who can pass the entrance exams may continue to study in the regular day program. Wider ranging inservice training will be provided for teachers who do not meet admissions standards. Summer classes will, as before, also be available for practicing teachers. In addition, it is expected that the 17 colleges now offering the B.Ed. degree and Ramkhamhaeng University (the "open" university) will help fill the void left by the phasing out of the twilight program.

Grading System. The grading scale for the teachers colleges is as follows: A (Excellent) = 4 quality points; B (Good) = 3; C (Fair) = 2; D (Poor) = 1; E (Failure) = 0. The grading scale and the GPA required for graduation, 2.0, was the same for the twilight program as for the regular day program. The grading scale for the university B.Ed. programs is given under the separate university descriptions in Chapter Six.

Preparation of Elementary School Teachers

Certificate of Education. Graduates of lower secondary (M.S. III/grade 10) who pass the Department of Teacher Training (Ministry of Education) entrance examination are eligible for admission to a secondary level two-year program leading to the Certificate of Education.

Prior to 1976, when the semester system was adopted, the Certificate of Education program consisted of three 12-week terms for each of two years, including one 12-week term of student teaching. Students were required to enroll for no fewer than 20 and no more than 28 credits each term. One hour of class work per week for 12 weeks yielded 1 unit of credit, while 2 hours of practical work per week for 12 weeks were required for 1 credit. A total of 130 credits, an overall GPA of 2.0, and a 2.0 average in Student Teaching were required for graduation.

Although the Certificate program was switched to the semester system in 1976, the actual curriculum and course content remained essentially the same. The semester system did allow more flexibility, with students being given the choice of 8 semester hours of electives over the 2-year period. (See Table 8 for the program under the semester system.)

The secondary level Certificate of Education program is scheduled to be phased out in 1981 because of a surplus of Certificate holders and the desire of the government to upgrade teacher qualifications at all levels. Reduc-

tions in new enrollments began in 1976; no new students will be accepted after 1979; and all currently enrolled Certificate program students must complete their studies by 1981.

The Certificate of Education currently qualifies the holder to do the following: (1) teach in *Pratom* I-VII (grades 1-7); (2) study for the Higher Certificate of Education (described in this chapter); or (3) continue on to higher education as a first year student in a 4-year Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) program, provided all entrance requirements are met.

One-Year "Emergency Certification" Program. For more than 30 years there was a one-year "emergency certification" program in Thailand to train elementary school teachers. This program, which was discontinued in 1974, was instituted at a time when there was a severe shortage of teachers.

This program followed M.S. V (grade 12) or M.S. VI (grade 13 vocational) and enabled emergency certificate holders to teach in *Pratom* I-VII (grades 1-7). The curriculum is shown as Table 9.

Preparation of Lower Secondary School Teachers

The Higher Certificate of Education. This program at present prepares teachers to teach in lower secondary school (M.S. I-III/grades 8-10). When the Certificate of Education is phased out in 1981, the Higher Certificate will be the minimum qualification required for teaching at the elementary level. (Lower secondary teachers will be required to hold a B.Ed.) Holders of the

Table 8

Certificate of Education Curriculum, 1976-81*

	credits		credits
General Courses (49 semester hours)		Special Courses (cont'd)	
Thai	12	Physical Education	4
English	9	Art	2
Social Studies	10	Music Education	1
Math	8	Classical Dancing	1
General Science	10	Library Science	1
		Boy Scouts or Jr. Red Cross	1
Special Courses (24 semester hours)		Electives	8
Agriculture	2		
Home Economics	2	Education Courses	14
Handicrafts	2		
		Total: 87	

*The secondary level Certificate of Education Program is to be discontinued in 1981.

Certificate of Education with a 2.5 GPA have first preference for admission to the two-year program leading to the Higher Certificate. Graduates of upper secondary school (M.S. V/grade 12) who pass the Department of Teacher Training (Ministry of Education) entrance exam are also eligible for admission.

Table 9

One-Year "Emergency Certificate" Program Curriculum*

	Credits		Credits
General Courses (20 credits)		Education Courses (20 credits)	
Thai	10	9 courses in Professional Education	15
English	10	Student Teaching	5
Special Courses (7 credits)			
Health & Physical Education	3	Elective Courses (8 credits)	
Agriculture	2	Thai, English, Home Ec.	3-5
Arts or Handicrafts	2	Math, Social Studies	3-5
	Total: 55		

*Program discontinued in 1974. Even though the emergency certification program featured 8 units of elective credit, it should be noted that the emergency certification program was offered only under the old academic calendar and not under the semester system.

Prior to 1975, when the semester system was adopted, the Higher Certificate of Education program consisted of three 12-week terms in each of two years, including one 12-week term of student teaching. Students were required to enroll for no fewer than 20 and no more than 28 credits each term. One hour of class work per week for 12 weeks yielded 1 unit of credit, while 2 hours of practical work per week for 12 weeks were required for the awarding of 1 credit. A total of 130 credits, an overall GPA of 2.0, and a 2.0 in Student Teaching were required for graduation. (See Table 10 for the curriculum used during the 1967-75 period for the Higher Certificate.)

Unlike the Certificate of Education curriculum, which remained essentially unchanged by the conversion to the semester system, the Higher Certificate of Education curriculum underwent major modifications (see Table 11). As can be seen by comparing Tables 8 and 11, more flexibility in the choosing of major and minor areas of study is afforded in the Higher Certificate of Education program than in the Certificate of Education program.

The Higher Certificate currently qualifies the holder to (1) teach in M.S. I-III (grades 8-10) or (2) enter a four-year B.Ed. program as a third year student at either a teachers college or one of the state universities, provided all entrance requirements can be met.

Table 10

Higher Certificate of Education Curriculum, 1967-75*

	credits		credits
General Courses (30 credits)		Majors & Minors† (80 credits)	
Thai	10	one major	40
English	10	two minors	20 each
Electives‡	10	Education Courses (20 credits)	20
		Total: 130	

Source: Higher Certificate of Education Curriculum, Ministry of Education, 1967.

*With the discontinuance of the secondary level Certificate of Education in 1981, the present Higher Certificate of Education will be known as the Certificate of Education.

†Majors *or* Minors: English, Home Economics, Math, Science, Social Studies, Thai. Minors only: Agriculture, Art, Decorative Art, Practical Arts.

‡Students may choose from one of the following: Geography and History; General Science; Math; Religion, Culture and Thai Customs.

Note: Students may not choose a major or minor in the same subject utilized as an elective under General Courses.

Table 11

Higher Certificate of Education Curriculum, 1976-81*

General Courses (24 semester hours)

	credits		credits
Thai *or* English	2	Mathematics	2
Library Science	1	Science	2
Philosophy	2	Physical Science	2
Music *or* Art Appreciation	1	Agriculture *or* Industrial Arts	1
Government	2	Physical Education	3
History *or* Geography *or* Social Studies	2	Thai	4
		Major† (14 semester hours)	14
Education Courses (24 semester hours)	24	Minor‡ (8 semester hours)	8
		Total: 70	

*With the discontinuance of the secondary level Certificate of Education in 1981, the present Higher Certificate of Education will be known as the Certificate of Education.

†Majors *or* minors: Agriculture, Arts, English, Geography, History, Math, Science, Social Studies, and Thai.

‡Minors only: Home Economics, Industrial Arts.

Preparation of Upper Secondary School Teachers

The B.Ed. is required for upper secondary school (M.S. IV-V/grades 11-12) teachers. After 1981 it will also be required for lower secondary (M.S. I-III/grades 8-10) teachers. The B.Ed. is offered at 17 of the 36 teachers colleges (see Table 7) and at all eight campuses of Sri Nakharinwirot U. (the former College of Education at Prasarnmit). The following Universities also award the B.Ed. and other degrees in Education: Chiang Mai, Chulalongkorn, Kasetsart, Khon Kaen, Prince of Songkla, Silpakorn, and Ramkhamhaeng.

Graduates of upper secondary school submitting satisfactory scores from the Joint Higher Education Entrance Examination-JHEEE are eligible for admission to the four-year program leading to the B.Ed. at one of the universities.

Holders of the Higher Certificate of Education may enroll as third year students in the B.Ed. program at one of the 17 teachers colleges which have been offering the B.Ed. since 1974.

The first group of students in the B.Ed. programs at the 17 teachers colleges were offered the third and fourth year curriculums developed by Sri Nakharinwirot U. In 1976, however, the authorized teachers colleges implemented their own B.Ed. curriculum. The curriculum followed at all 17 teachers colleges with degree-granting authority is shown in Table 12. Possible majors, minors, and a third category called a "broadfield" are listed as footnotes to Table 12. A breakdown of the total number of semester hours required for the completion of the four-year B.Ed. program at the authorized teachers colleges is shown in Table 13. (For a full description of the B.Ed. curriculum at a state university see Sri Nakharinwirot U. in Chapter Six.)

Table 12

B.Ed. Curriculum, Authorized Teachers Colleges—3rd & 4th Years

General Courses (14 semester hours)	Semester Hours
Thai *or* English	2
Agriculture *or* Industrial Arts	2
Physical Education	2
Philosophy	2
Art *or* Music Appreciation	2
Social Studies	4
Education Courses	18
Majors and Minors*	27
Electives	6
Total	65

*Majors: Agriculture, Arts, Chemistry, Classical Dancing, English, Geography, History, Home Economics, Kindergarten, Library Science, Mathematics, Special Education, Thai.

Minors: Arts, English, Geography, History, Mathematics, Science, Thai.

"Broadfields": General Science, Industrial Arts, Social Studies.

NOTE: The number of hours taken in a "broadfield" must equal the combined total of hours taken in a 4-yr. major and minor, i.e., 48 semester hours.

Table 13

Semester Hours Required for B.Ed. At Teachers Colleges

Courses	Higher Certificate of Education	B.Ed. Program, 3rd & 4th Years	Total
	Hours per Semester		
General	24	14	38
Education	24	18	42
Major & Minor *or* "Broadfield"*	22	27	49
Electives	0	6	6
Totals	70	65	135

*See Table 12 for "broadfield" subjects and definition.

Chapter Five

Nursing and Medical Education

Nursing Education

Nurses are trained at a variety of levels and types of institutions. Certificate programs lead to certification as a Practical Nurse. Diploma (and more recently bachelor's degree programs) lead to certification as a Registered Nurse. Seven government colleges and two private institutions, the Nursing College of the Bangkok Seventh Day Adventist Hospital and the McCormack School of Nursing, affiliated with Payap College in Chiang Mai, offer certificate and diploma programs. The army and police also offer training for nurses.

Bachelor's degree programs are offered by the seven government nursing colleges (mentioned above), Faculties of Nursing at three state universities, and by Departments of Nursing within Faculties of Medicine at two state universities.

Certificate Programs. Two different 18-month programs leading to the Certificate in Nursing are offered: one program consisting of both theoretical and practical instruction is available to M.S. III (grade 10) graduates; another 18-month program of practical instruction is offered as an inservice training program for nurses' aides (these programs are not equivalent to graduation from high school in Thailand). Both programs lead to the Certificate in Nursing and certify the holder as a Practical Nurse. The length of both programs was to be increased to two years beginning in 1978, thereby making them comparable in length to the upper secondary cycle of education.

The Bachelor of Nursing (B.Nur.). The three-year postsecondary diploma program leading to the Diploma in Nursing at the government nursing colleges was upgraded to a four-year program leading to the Bachelor of Nursing (B.Nur.) in 1977. Both programs lead to licensing as a Registered Nurse. The program is available to M.S. V (grade 12) graduates. Each of the seven nursing colleges, which are under the Ministry of Public Health, conducts its own entrance examination. The B.Nur. curriculum of the Songkla Nursing College, shown in Table 14, is representative of the government nursing colleges (listed in Appendix B).

Table 14

Bachelor of Nursing (B.Nur.) Curriculum, Songkla Nursing College

General Education (66 credits)

	credits		credits
Social Sciences (12 credits)		**Natural Sciences (38 credits)**	
Psychology I, II, III	2, 2, 3	Chemistry	6
Social Problems	3	Biology	3
Principles of Economics	2	Micro-Parasitology	4
		Anatomy & Physiology	7
Humanities (8 credits)		Mathematics	2
Introduction to Philosophy	2	Pharmacology	3
Communication	2	Nutrition	2
Thai Culture	2	Biochemistry	3
Aesthetics	2	Physics in Nursing	3
		Pathology	3
Language (8 credits)		Biostatistics	2
Thai I, II	2,2		
English I, II	2,2		

Professional Subjects (73 credits)

Nursing Development	2	Psychiatric Nursing	6
Principles of Nursing	8	Pediatric Nursing	6
Medical & Surgical Nursing	12	Nursing Trends	2
Nutrition in Health & Diseases	2	Primary Health Care	6
Community Nursing I, II	2, 4	Nursing Administration	3
Obstetric Nursing I, II	8, 12		

Electives—6 credits from the following:

Educational Technology	2	Logic	2
Learning & Teaching Media	2	Thai Government & Politics	2
Evaluation	2	Independent Study	2
Physical Education (4 courses available for a total of 2 credits)	2	Introduction to Research	2

Total: 147

The B.A. and B.S. in Nursing. Because the Faculties of Nursing and the Departments of Nursing within Faculties of Medicine are located at state universities, secondary school (M.S. V/grade 12) graduates applying to these nursing programs must pass the Joint Higher Education Entrance Examination-JHEEE (see Chapter Six).

The two-year program leading to the Bachelor of Arts in Nursing (B.A.Nur.) is available to graduates of Diploma programs. The four-year program leads to the Bachelor of Science in Nursing (B.S. Nur.). The B.A. in Nursing program is said to take the "humanities approach" to nursing, while the B.S.

in Nursing curriculum strongly emphasizes science. (Table 15 shows the curriculum for the B.A. in Nursing, and Table 16 the curriculum for the B.S. in Nursing, both at Khon Kaen University.)

The B.A.Nur. and the B.S.Nur. are offered at the following institutions: Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai University; Faculty of Nursing, Khon Kaen University; Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University (Siriraj Hospital); Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine (Ramathibodi Hospital), Mahidol University; and Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Prince of Songkla University.

Medical Education

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) is offered by Faculties of Medicine at the following Universities: Chiang Mai; Chulalongkorn; Khon Kaen; Mahidol (at both Ramathibodi and Siriraj Hospitals); and Prince of Songkla.

All M.D. degrees require a minimum of six years of year-round study following M.S. V (grade 12). Internship and residency requirements are typical of those found in U.S. medical schools.

At both Prince of Songkla U. and Ramathibodi Hospital of Mahidol U., a four-year B.S. in Medical Sciences is offered by the Faculties of Science.

Table 15

Bachelor of Arts in Nursing (B.A.Nur.) Curriculum, Khon Kaen University

General Education (Social Sciences, Humanities, Language) [20-21 credits]			
	credits		credits
Thai	2	Principles of Communication	2
General English	8	Family in Cultural Perspective	3
Psychology of Adjustment	3	Elective courses in General Education	4-5

Professionally-Related Nursing Courses [20 credits]			
Pathology-Physiology in Nursing	6	Nutrition	2
Pharmacology in Nursing	2	Biochemistry in Nursing	4
Intro. to Research & Statistics in Health Fields	3	Physics in Nursing	3

Professional Nursing Courses [29-30 credits]			
Clinical Nursing I, II	4, 6	Interpersonal Relations	2
Advanced Nurs. Course and Nurs. Experience in Area of Special Interest	4, 4	Nursing Elective Courses	7-8
Independent Study	3	Total: 69-71	

Note: General education makes up 29% of the B.A.Nur. program; professionally related courses, 29%; professional courses, 42%.

Table 16

Bachelor of Science in Nursing (B.S.Nur.) Curriculum, Khon Kaen University

Professional Education (87-89 credits)

	credits
Intro. to Nurs.	2
Principles of Nurs.	3
Medical-Surgical Nurs. I, II (3+5)	8
Maternal-Child Nurs. I, II (3+2)	5
Community Health Nurs. I, II (2+3)	5
Psychiatric Nurs. I, II (3+2)	5
Midwifery Nurs.	8
Ward Administration	2
Trends & Issues in Professional Nurs.	2
Intro. to Research in Nurs.	2
Principles of Supervision	2
Principles & Methods of Evaluation	2
Independent Study	2
Advanced Nurs. Course in Area of Special Interest	4
Nurs. Experience in Medical Surgical Nurs. I, II, III, (2+4+3)	9
Nurs. Experience in Maternal-Child Nurs.	5
Nurs. Experience in Community Health Nurs.	5
Nurs. Experience in Psychiatric Nurs.	3
Nurs. Experience in Midwifery Nurs.	5
Nurs. Experience in Advanced Nurs. Course	4
Nurs. Electives	4-6

General Education (71-73 credits)

1. Humanities	
Thai Culture	2
General Mathematics	2
2. Language	
General English	6
Thai	2
3. Social Science	
Into. to Social Sciences	2
Intro. to Psychology	3
Principles of Economics for Nurses	2
Intro. to Developmental Psychology	2
4. Natural Science	
4.1 Life Science	
Correlated Basic Medical Science	10
Pathology	2
Microbiology-Parasitology	4
Nutrition	2
Nutrition in Health & Diseases	2
Pharmacology for Nurses I, II	4
Biostatistics for Nurses	3
4.2 Basic Science	
General Chemistry	4
Biology I	4
Basic Physics I, II (3+3)	6
Organic Chemistry	4
5. Phys. Ed. Activities	1
6. Electives in General Ed.	4-6
Total	158-162

Note: Professional Education makes up 55% of the B.S.Nur. curriculum, General Education, 45%.

The B.S. in Medical Sciences is required for admission to the final two years of clinical study leading to the M.D. degree at these two medical Faculties only.

While a four-year B.S. in Medical Sciences program is also available at Chiang Mai, Chulalongkorn, and Khon Kaen Universities, it is offered by the respective Faculties of Medicine and its completion is not a require-

ment for admission to M.D. study; i.e., these Faculties utilize two-year premedical and four-year medical/clinical curriculums. (See Table 17 for the Medical Sciences Curriculum and Table 18 for the M.D. Curriculum, both at Khon Kaen U.)

It has been proposed that a new three-year preclinical and three-year clinical curriculum be adopted nationwide, but there are strong proponents of both the 2+4 and 4+2 curriculums. However, the general sentiment is that the 3+3 curriculum will be implemented.

Table 17

B.S. (Medical Sciences) Curriculum, Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University

	credits		credits
1. Major Subjects (76 credits)		Basic Subjects (continued)	
Correlated Systemic Basic Medical Sciences—CSBMS*	72	Social Sci. & Humanities (14 credits)	
Clinical Methods & Physical Signs	4	Community Medicine	6
2. Basic Subjects (48 credits)		Intro. to Soc. Sci.	2
Sciences & Math (28 credits)		Principles of Economics	2
Chemistry	8	Music Appreciation	2
Physics	8	Phys. Ed. Activity	2
Biology	8	3. Minor Subjects (13 credits)	
Mathematics	4	History of Medicine	1
Languages (6 credits)		Medical Ethics	1
English	6	Biostatistics	2
		Technical English	2
		Psychology	3
		Phys. Ed. Activity	4
	Total: 137		

*See Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen U., Chapter Six, for explanation of CSBMS.

Table 18

M.D. Curriculum, Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University

1. All subjects required for the B.S. in Medical Sciences (listed in Table 17), except the following: Psychology, Introduction to Social Science, Principles of Economics, Technical English, Physical Education Activity, Music Appreciation.
2. Additional Major Subjects Required for M.D.:

	Credits		Credits
2.1 Medicine	31	2.6 Opthalmology & Otolaryngology	10
2.2 Surgery	33.5	2.7 Psychiatry	3
2.3 Obstetrics & Gynecology	23	2.8 Clerkship in Out-Patient Department	3
2.4 Pediatrics	19	2.9 Clerkship in Radiology	1
2.5 Orthopedics	11	2.10 Community Medicine	12.5

Chapter Six

Higher Education

Introduction

Although higher education in Thailand can be traced back to the end of the nineteenth century, there has been great educational momentum since 1959. In that year, following the Revolution of 1958, the five universities that existed at that time (Chulalongkorn, Kasetsart, Mahidol, Silpakorn, and Thammasat) were placed under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister's office. Of even more importance, the National Education Council was established as the coordinating agency for the development of all education in Thailand. The first Five Year Plan of National Education Development, 1961-66, followed in 1960.

Up to that time, all institutions of higher education, including postsecondary level teacher and vocational training, were located in Bangkok. The 1960s was a decade of educational decentralization. This was also a period of intense activity that has carried over into the 1970s and includes the following events: three provincial universities were established;[1] the National Institute of Development Administration-NIDA was established as a graduate level institution (1966); the Asian Institute of Technology-AIT (1967) evolved out of the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering (1959); the Private Colleges Act of 1969 gave degree-granting status to private schools and colleges; and an "open university," Ramkhamhaeng University, was established in Bangkok (1971).

The "open university" came as a response to criticism that the government still was not providing adequate educational opportunity for the increasing numbers of secondary school graduates. The criticism had continued despite the founding of the three regional universities in areas outside of Bangkok, where until that time all institutions of higher education were located (although as many as 25% of the students at these schools still came from the Bangkok area). The impact of the university was demonstrated by the fact that more than 1% of the Bangkok population attended the first orientation session held at the National Sports Stadium. Although the university has had Herculean obstacles to overcome in serving the huge num-

1. Chiang Mai (1964), Khon Kaen (1965), and Prince of Songkla (1967).

bers of students that enrolled (35,000 in 1971; 160,000 in 1977), through modern technology (mark-sensed answer sheets for tests, closed circuit TV, and radio), it has managed to maintain academic standards that compare favorably with other public universities.

The second Five Year Plan, 1967-71, called for increased vocational training in order to meet the mid-level manpower needs outlined in the "sister" Five Year Economic Development Plan. In keeping with the second Five Year Plan's emphasis on vocational training, three smaller technical institutes were combined in 1971 to form King Mongkut's Institute of Technology and were placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education.

The third Five Year Plan, 1972-76, again emphasized economic development through scientific and technological change. In 1972 the Office of University Affairs-OUA was established as the coordinating body between the universities and the government.[2] In 1974 the following institutions were placed under the jurisdiction of the OUA: the College of Education (1954), after being upgraded to Sri Nakharinwirot University and enlarged to eight campuses; King Mongkut's Institute of Technology, which was transferred from the Ministry of Education; all private colleges; and the Chiang Mai College of Agriculture (Mae-jo), previously under the Department of Vocational Education of the Ministry of Agriculture, after being reorganized, upgraded, and renamed the Institute of Agricultural Technology.

(The last section of this chapter is devoted to detailed descriptions of the major institutions of higher education in Thailand.)

Postsecondary Private Education. Many people feared that with the establishment in 1971 of Ramkhamhaeng University (the open admissions university) private college enrollments would plummet. These fears have been allayed as private college enrollment has continued to increase. This increase may be partially explained by the business education emphasis of many of the private colleges, as well as the fact that the private colleges have offered some programs of study not offered by the state universities.

The Future. As both an extension of the open university philosophy and a means of lessening the burden of the 160,000 (and growing) enrollment at Ramkhamhaeng, a bill has been drafted for a People's University, wherein students would "attend classes" via televised lectures and only appear on campus for final examinations. Although information on the People's University is sketchy at this time, the school would be modeled upon British-type open education. Proponents feel that such an institution would eliminate the need for new conventional universities in the future. It should be emphasized that the People's University Bill has not yet been placed on the agenda of the Cabinet and that if it is approved by the Cabinet, the Bill must then be enacted into law by the National Assembly, a time-consuming process.

2. Formerly known as the Office of State Universities, the OUA adopted its current name in 1977 in order to more accurately reflect its responsibility for private, as well as public, higher education.

The Joint Higher Education Entrance Examination

The Joint Higher Education Entrance Examination-JHEEE is required for admission consideration by all private colleges and state universities, except Ramkhamhaeng, the open university. The JHEEE is administered nationally by the Office of University Affairs. Only students who have been awarded the M.S. V (grade 12) certificate or M.S. VI (grade 13 vocational) certificate are eligible to take the JHEEE (see Chapter Two for information on the M.S. V final examination).

Applicants may be considered for admission to six Faculties, and they usually take no more than five JHEEE subject exams. An applicant who scores above the cut-off score for one of the Faculties must also pass oral and physical exams before admission can be granted.

In 1975-76, 52,001 students took the JHEEE, and 12,502 (24%) "passed" or were admitted to colleges or universities. These statistics represent not only the competitive nature of the exams but also the accuracy with which applicants predicted where their scores would fall relative to the score required for admission to a specific Faculty at a particular institution. Applicants play an elaborate guessing game in trying to determine both the particular Faculty's and the institution's cut-off scores. For example, an applicant could choose the six Faculties of Medicine and not make the cut-off for any of them even though his/her scores may have been high enough to have gained admission to another area of study at one or all six of the same institutions. Likewise, an applicant could list six different Faculties at a highly competitive institution and not be accepted by any even though the scores earned would have secured admission to the most selective Faculty of a less competitive (overall) institution. Most applicants, therefore, apply to some Faculties to which they believe they cannot fail to be admitted if they are not admitted to one of their first two or three choices.

The number of students completing secondary education has increased dramatically since 1970, when there were 15,899 new secondary school graduates. In the same year, the state universities could accommodate only 9,459 new students. By 1975, 11,366 spaces were available, but there were 40,532 secondary school graduates to compete for these spaces.

With the elimination of the national M.S. V examination in 1976, the number of secondary school graduates jumped to more than 200,000. Even with Ramkhamhaeng U. enrolling 56,000 of these students, there remained 144,000 students competing for some 12,502 state university spaces.

Subjects Offered. Students taking the JHEEE examination may choose from the following subjects: English A & B (structure, vocabulary, expression, and comprehension); Math A (general arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, statistics); Math B (all areas covered in Math A, plus algebra and geometry); Biology; Chemistry; Physics; General Science; Thai Language (grammar, literature, expression, and comprehension); and Social Studies (physical geography, Thai history, Thai civil rights, Thai ethics).

The more selective Faculties require English A & B, Math A & B, Biology,

Chemistry, and Physics. Many Faculties also require a locally administered aptitude test for admission.

Postsecondary Diplomas and Degrees

A certificate generally represents a secondary level credential while a diploma represents a postsecondary credential. There are, however, exceptions to this general rule (see Chapter Four concerning the Higher Certificate of Education).

All diploma programs are postsecondary. Most diplomas represent three years of study following completion of M.S. V (grade 12) or two years of study following M.S. VI (grade 13/vocational secondary school). A few one-year diploma programs are offered in specialized areas after the completion of a bachelor's degree.

All bachelor's degree programs require a minimum of four years for completion (professional degrees in architecture and engineering require five years). The study of law in Thailand follows M.S. V and does not require the four-year undergraduate degree or three years of "pre-law" study required in the USA. Most master's programs require two years of course work plus a thesis. Doctoral programs require an additional two to four years of study, including the writing and defense of a dissertation and qualifying and comprehensive exams. (Medical degrees are discussed in Chapter Five.)

A general listing of postsecondary diplomas and degrees follows:

Diplomas in agricultural and technical fields	awarded upon completion of 2 years of study after completion of M.S. VI (Upper Secondary Vocational Cert.) or 3 years of study after completion of M.S. V (Upper Secondary Cert.)
Bachelor's degrees	awarded upon completion of 4 years of full-time study after completion of M.S. V or M.S. VI. Five years are required for the B. Arch. and B. Eng. after M.S. V or M.S. VI.
Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)	awarded upon completion of 4 years of full-time study after completion of M.S. V; represents 16 years of education.
Postgraduate diplomas	awarded upon completion of 1 year of full-time study after the bachelor's.
Master's degrees	awarded upon completion of 2 years of full-time study, plus a thesis, after the bachelor's.
Doctor of Medicine (M.D.)	awarded upon completion of 6 calendar years of full-time study after M.S. V.
Doctoral degrees	awarded upon completion of 2-4 years of full-time study, plus a dissertation, after the master's.

University Descriptions

Higher Education in Thailand comes under the jurisdiction of either the Office of University Affairs-OUA or individual government ministries. The OUA, which has the status of a ministry, is responsible for the 13 public (or state) universities and 10 private colleges, while various government ministries supervise some 122 other postsecondary institutions. A list of Thai postsecondary institutions organized according to type, control, and source of support is provided in Appendix B.

Detailed information concerning the 13 state universities, the Asian Institute of Technology-AIT, the 10 private colleges, the 3 military academies, the Police Cadet Academy, and the 2 Buddhist universities is provided in this section. Students attending these 30 institutions represent the pool from which U.S. admissions officers are most likely to receive applications for admission. (Space does not permit the inclusion of detailed information on all 145 postsecondary institutions. General information concerning the other ministry-controlled institutions is provided in the chapters on nursing, teacher, and vocational/technical education.)

All data given in this section are for 1977. Unless otherwise stated, the language of instruction at all institutions is Thai. AIT, which is an internationally funded graduate engineering school, has been described at the end of the section on state universities.

State Universities and AIT

Chiang Mai University (CMU)

Address: Huay Kaew Road, Chiang Mai.

Background: Founded in 1964 as the first of three regional, or provincial, universities, CMU is located in northwest Thailand, ca. 100 km south and 135 km east of the Burmese border. CMU opened with Faculties of Humanities, Science, and Social Sciences. It was the first university to be founded outside of Bangkok, the first to adopt the credit-hour system, and the first to provide photocopies of transcripts. Over 4,000 students are housed in dormitories.

Calendar: June-November; November-March.

Enrollment (1977): 8,085 (7,855 undergraduates/230 graduate students; 4,226 men/3,859 women).

Language of Instruction: Thai; English in the Faculty of Science.

Library: 64,213 volumes in English; 32,963 in Thai.

Admission: M.S. V (grade 12) graduates who pass the Joint Higher Education Entrance Exam-JHEEE account for 50% of total annual admissions. JHEEE subjects required are Biol., Chem., English, General Sci., Math, Physics, Social Sciences, and Thai.

Like the other two provincial universities, CMU holds its own entrance exam. Students from the northern provinces who pass the university's entrance exam may enter the school according to a quota system set by each Faculty. Local students admitted under the quota system account for nearly 50% of total admissions. This figure includes students from surrounding provinces who graduated in the top

10% of their classes. These students may enter without taking either the JHEEE or the local exam.

Faculties: Agriculture, Associated Medical Science (Medical Technology), Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Humanities, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, Science, Social Sciences.

Degrees: (Degrees offered are listed in the Faculty descriptions below.)

Graduate Education: The Graduate School was founded in 1975. The 1977 enrollment was 230.

Grading System: A (Excellent) = 4 quality points; B (Good) = 3; C (Fair) = 2; D (Passed) = 1; E (Failed) = 0.

Faculty of Agriculture

Founded, 1965; enrollment (1977), 557.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.S. in Agr./4 yrs./Agr. Econ., Agr. Ed., Agr. Extension, Agron., Animal Hus., Entomology, Food Sci. and Tech., Hort., Plant Path., Plant Protection, Soil Sci.

Faculty of Associated Medical Science (Medical Technology)

Founded, 1972; enrollment (1977), 193.

Degrees/Length of Program/Areas of Study: B.S. in Med. Tech./4 yrs./Clinical Chem., Clinical Microbiol., Clinical Microscopy, Immunohematology.

Faculty of Dentistry

Founded, 1972; enrollment (1977), 264.

Degrees/Length of Program: B.S. in Med. Sci. (Dentistry)/4 yrs.; D.D.S./6 yrs.

Departments: Community Dentistry and Pedodontics, Dental Radiology, Odontology, Oral Pathology, Periodontology, Prosthodontics, Restorative Dentistry.

Faculty of Education

Founded, 1968; enrollment (1977), 1,423.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A. in Education/4 yrs./Adult Ed., Business Ed., Educational Admin., Elementary Ed., Home Ec., Industrial Ed., and Teaching English, French, Social Sciences, or Thai at Secondary Level; B.S. in Education/4 yrs./Agr. Ed., Health Ed., Phys. Ed., Teaching Math or Science at Secondary Level.

Other Programs: The Faculty of Education also supervises an on-campus demonstration school enrolling 444 students in M.S. I-V (grades 8-12).

Faculty of Engineering

Founded, 1970; enrollment (1977), 480.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Eng./4 yrs./Civil Eng., Elec. Eng., Mechan. Eng.

Faculty of Humanities

Founded, 1964; enrollment (1977), 1,324.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A./4 yrs./English, French, German, Library Sci., Mass Comm., Oriental Hist., Philos., Thai, Western Hist.; B.S./4 yrs./Clin. Psych., Indus. Psych., School Psych.

Faculty of Medicine

Founded, 1965; enrollment (1977), 689.

Background: The Faculty of Medicine was the first established outside Bangkok and was initially attached to the University of Medical Science (now Mahidol U.) in Bangkok. The first three graduating classes of the Faculty received their degrees from Mahidol U. The Faculty, which began as a project sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development-AID with 50 students admitted each year, now admits between 100 and 120 students each year. The Faculty has its own library. The Medical Center, operated by the Faculty, has a staff of 1,500 and a thousand-bed capacity. The center also serves 300-500 out-patients per day.

Degrees/Length of Program: B.S. in Med. Sci./4 yrs.; M.D./6 yrs.

Departments: Anatomy, Anesthesiology, Biochemistry, Forensic Medicine, Medicine, Microbiology, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Opthalmology, Orthopedics, Otolaryngology, Parasitology, Pathology, Pediatrics, Pharmacology, Physiology, Preventive & Social Medicine, Psychiatry, Radiology, Surgery.

Faculty of Nursing

Founded, 1972; enrollment (1977), 421.

Degrees/Length of Program: Diploma in Nursing/3 yrs.; B.S. in Nursing/4 yrs.

Departments: Fundamentals of Nursing, Maternity & Child Care, Medical Nursing, Midwifery, Nursing Administration, Pediatric Nursing, Psychiatric Nursing, Public Health Nursing, Surgical Nursing.

Faculty of Pharmacy

Founded, 1972; enrollment (1977), 324.

Degrees/Length of Program/Areas of Study: B. Pharm./5 yrs./Biopharmaceutics, Manufacturing Pharm., Pharmaceutical Admin., Pharmaceutical Chem., Pharmacognosy, Pharm.

Faculty of Science

Founded, 1964; enrollment (1977), 914.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.S./4 yrs./Biol., Chem., Geol., Math, Physics, Stat.; M.S./2 yrs./Biol., Chem., Math, Physics; M.S.T./2 yrs./Teaching of Biol., Chem., Math, or Physics.

Faculty of Social Sciences

Founded, 1964; enrollment (1977), 1,395.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A./4 yrs./Accounting, Business Admin., Econ., Pol. Sci.; B.S./4 yrs./Geog./Soc. & Anthro.

Affiliated Institutes of Chiang Mai University:

(1) The Anemia and Malnutrition Research Centre was founded in 1967 with financial support from the U.S. National Institute of Health and from the Rockefeller Foundation through grants to the St. Louis U. School of Medicine. The objectives of the Centre are to conduct research and to train scientists and students in the field of malnutrition.

(2) A Hill Tribes Research Center, which studies the 300,000 hill tribes people, operates near CMU. The Center is under the aegis of the Department of Public Welfare.

Chulalongkorn University

Address: Phya Thai Road, Bangkok 5.

Background: Thailand's first university, Chulalongkorn, began as the Royal Pages School (1902) and became the Civil Servants School in 1910. With the founding of an engineering school in 1913, civil servant training was de-emphasized and plans were initiated for the establishment of a university. Chulalongkorn U. was founded in 1916 by combining the Civil Servants School, the Royal Medical College (1889), and the Engineering School into Faculties of Arts and Sciences, Engineering, Medicine, and Political Science. Each of the Faculties offered a three-year diploma program. After 33 classes had graduated from the diploma program, the first Bachelor of Medicine degree was granted in 1928. By 1933, the Law School of the Ministry of Justice (1897) had been incorporated into the University. In 1942 the original Faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, and Veterinary Science were removed from the University and placed under the Ministry of Public Health, to become the University of Medical Sciences (now known as Mahidol U.) under the Office of University Affairs. New Faculties of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine were founded in 1967: Dentistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences were founded in 1972. The institution acquired its current name in 1917.

Calendar: June-October; November-March.

Enrollment (1977): 15,260 (12,283 undergraduates, 2,977 graduate students; 8,022 men, 7,238 women).

Library: 130,000 volumes.

Admission: Applicants must have completed M.S. V (grade 12) and present scores from the Joint Higher Education Entrance Examination-JHEEE in subjects required by each Faculty. Admission to all Faculties is extremely competitive; the total number of applicants for each Faculty in 1977, along with the number and percentage accepted, is given in the individual Faculty descriptions below.

Faculties: Architecture, Arts, Commerce and Accountancy, Communication Arts, Dentistry, Economics, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Pharmaceutical Science, Political Science, Science, Veterinary Medicine.

Degrees: (Degrees offered are listed in the Faculty descriptions below.)

Graduate Education: The Graduate School was founded in 1961. Master's degrees require a minimum of two years. Social science programs require three semesters of course work plus a thesis, while natural science programs require two semesters of course work with more emphasis placed on research. Students pursuing graduate level diplomas may not transfer to graduate degree programs. Doctoral programs require the same amount of course work as is required for the master's degree in the same area, plus a dissertation.

Grading System: A (Excellent) = 4 quality points; B (Good) = 3; C (Fair) = 2; D (Poor) = 1; F (Failed) = 0. The Faculty of Law is the only Faculty which still grades on the following percentage system: A = 90-100; B = 80-89; C = 70-79; D = 60-69; F = Below 60. Under the percentage system, repeated courses are not listed. When a course is failed and the student repeats the course with a passing grade, the original grade is replaced with 60, the lowest passing grade. This practice was discontinued by the other Faculties with the adoption of the semester-hour system. Under the semester system, all repeated courses are listed with the new grade earned, and the original failing grade is reported unchanged on the transcript.

An overall GPA of 2.0 is required for all bachelor's degrees; the number of credit

hours required for graduation varies by Faculty but is generally higher than that required for the bachelor's degree in the USA. First Class Honours are awarded to those achieving a 3.5 overall GPA with no failures. Second Class Honours are awarded to those whose overall GPA is in the 3.25-3.49 range. A 3.0 GPA is required for all graduate degrees awarded since 1973, with no master's degree requiring fewer than 48 semester hours of credit. Prior to 1973, 60 semester hours, with an overall GPA of 2.0, were required for most master's degrees.

Faculty of Architecture

Founded, 1943; enrollment (1977), 409 undergraduates, 66 graduate students. (Out of 890 applicants, 80, or 9%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Arch./5 yrs./Arch., Fine Arts, Landscape Arch., Urban Planning; M.Arch./2 yrs./Arch., Housing, Urban Planning.

Faculty of Arts

Founded, 1917; enrollment (1977), 928 undergraduates, 387 graduate students. (Out of 2,794 applicants, 229, or 8.2%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A./4 yrs./English, French, Geog., German, Hist., Japanese, Library Sci., Linguistics, Math, Pali & Sanscrit, Philos., Spanish, Thai, Theatre Arts; Graduate Diploma/1 yr. after B.A./Oriental Languages; M.A./2 yrs./ Comparative Lit., English, French, German, Hist., Library Sci., Linguistics, Pali & Sanscrit, Philos., and Thai; Ph.D./2 yrs./Thai Language.

Faculty of Commerce & Accountancy

Founded, 1939; enrollment (1977), 1,776 undergraduates, 403 graduate students. (Out of 10,310 applicants, 454, or 4.4%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B. Acc./4 yrs./Accounting, Banking, Costing; B.Com./4 yrs./Commerce, Industry, Marketing, Personnel, Quantitative Mgmt., Travel; B.Sc. (Statistics)/4 yrs./Applied Stat., Computer Sci., Mathematical Stat.; Graduate Diploma/1 yr. after bachelor's degree/Auditing; M.Acc./2 yrs./Accounting, Banking & Finance, Costing; M.Com./2 yrs./Mgmt., Marketing, Personnel, Stat.

Faculty of Communication Arts

Founded, 1974; enrollment (1977), 484 undergraduates. (Out of 8,529 applicants, 119, or 1.4%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A. in Mass. Comm./4 yrs./Journ., Mass Comm., Public Rela., Speech & Performing Arts; M.A./2 yrs./Development Comm.

Faculty of Dentistry

Founded: 1972; enrollment (1977), 499 undergraduates, 9 Diploma candidates. (Out of 2,025 applicants, 81, or 4%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Sc./4 yrs./Med. Sci.; D.D.S./6 yrs./Dentistry; Graduate Dip. in Clinical Sci./1 yr. after D.D.S./Endodontology, Oral Surg., Peridontology, Prosthodontics.

Faculty of Economics

Founded, 1970; enrollment (1977), 431 undergraduates, 60 graduate students. (Out of 3,814 applicants, 126, or 3.3%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Econ./4 yrs./Development Econ., Economic Theory, Interna. Econ., Monetary Econ. & Public Finance, Quant. Econ.; M.Econ./2 yrs./Development Econ., Econ., Economic Theory, Interna. Econ., Monetary Econ. & Public Finance, Quant. Econ.

Faculty of Education

Founded, 1957; enrollment (1977), 1,982 undergraduates, 719 graduate students. (Out of 13,182 applicants, 395, or 3%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Ed./4 yrs./Audio-Visual Ed., Early Childhood Ed., Educational Psych., Industrial Arts Ed., Music Ed., Nonformal Ed., Physical Ed., School Health Ed., School Librarian, Teaching Exceptional Children, Teaching at the Lower Elementary Level, Teaching at the Upper Elementary Level, and Teaching the following subjects at the Secondary Level: Business Ed., Biological Sciences, Biol., Chem., English, French, General Sci., German, Math, Physical Sciences, Physics, Social Sciences, and Thai.

B.Ed. programs for students admitted from College of Education Diploma programs (see Chapter Four) into the third year of the 4-yr. B.Ed. program/2 yrs. after Certificate of Education/Elementary Ed., General Secondary Ed., Nursing Ed., Vocational Secondary Ed.

Graduate Diploma/1 yr. after B.Ed./Elementary Education.

M.Ed./2 yrs./Audio-Visual Ed., Educational Admin., Educational Psych. & Guidance, Educational Research, Educational Stat., Elementary Ed., Math Ed., Measurement & Eval., Nursing Admin., Phys. Ed., Social Studies Ed., Supervision & Curriculum Development, Teaching English as a Foreign Language, Teaching Thai in Secondary School.

Ed.D./2 yrs./Educational Psychology.

Faculty of Engineering

Founded, 1917; enrollment (1977), 1,683 undergraduates, 484 graduate students. (Out of 4,178 applicants, 358, or 8.6%, were accepted in 1977.)

Background: The SEATO Graduate School of Engineering (1959) was located on the Chulalongkorn campus until 1967 when the SEATO School became the Asian Institute of Technology-AIT.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Eng./4 yrs./Chem. Eng., Civil Eng., Elec. Eng., Indus. Plant Eng., Mechan. Eng., Metallurgical Eng., Mining Eng. & Mining Geol., Sanitary Eng., Survey Eng.; Graduate Diploma/1 yr. after B.Eng./Elec. Eng., Nuclear Tech., Sanitary Eng.; M.Eng./2 yrs./Chem. Eng., Civil Eng., Computer Eng., Elec. Eng., Indus. Plant Eng., Mechan. Eng., Nuclear Tech., Sanitary Eng.

Faculty of Law

Founded, 1971; enrollment (1977), 619 undergraduates, 414 graduate students. (Out of 8,272 applicants, 149, or 1.8%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degrees/Length of Program/Departments: LL.B./4 yrs./LL.M./2 yrs./Administrative Law & Jurisprudence, Civil & Commercial Law, Criminal Law & Criminology, International Law, Procedural & Court Organization Laws.

Faculty of Medicine

Founded, 1967; enrollment (1977), 698 undergraduates, 36 Diploma candidates. (Out of 2,527 applicants, 129, or 5.1%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Sc./4 yrs./Medical Sci.; B.Sc./4 yrs./Medical Tech.; M.D./6 yrs./Medicine; Graduate Diploma in Clinical Sci./1 yr. after M.D./Anesthesiology, General Practice, Internal Med., Obstetrics & Gyn., Ophthal., Oto-Laryngology, Pathology, Pediatrics, Psychiatry, Radiology, Surgery.

Departments: Anatomy, Anesthesiology, Biochemistry, Forensic Medicine, Laboratory Medicine, Medicine, Microbiology, Neurology & Psychiatry, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, Orthopedic Surgery & Rehabilitation Medicine, Oto-Laryngology, Parasitology, Pathology, Pediatrics, Pharmacology, Physiology, Preventive & Social Medicine, Radiology, Surgery.

Faculty of Pharmaceutical Science

Founded, 1972; enrollment (1977), 607 undergraduates, 92 graduate students. (Out of 2,857 applicants, 131, or 4.6%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Sc./5 yrs./Pharmacy; Graduate Diploma/1 yr. after B.Sc./Pharmacy; M.Sc. in Pharmacy/2 yrs./Food Chem., Manufacturing Pharm., Microbiol., Pharmaceutical Botany, Pharmaceutical Chem., Pharmacognosy, Pharmacology, Pharmacy, Physiology.

Faculty of Political Science

Founded, 1948, enrollment (1977), 752 undergraduates, 338 graduate students. (Out of 6,612 applicants, 198, or 3%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Pol.Sci./4 yrs./Government, Interna. Relations, Public Admin., Sociology & Anthro.; Diploma/1 yr. after B.Pol.Sci./Government; M.Pol.Sci./2 yrs./Government, Interna. Relations; M.A./2 yrs./Demography, Sociology, Social Work.

Faculty of Science

Founded, 1918; enrollment (1977), 1,146 undergraduates, 242 graduate students. (Out of 3,079 applicants, 329, or 10.7%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Sc./4 yrs./Biol., Biochem., Botany, Chemical Tech., Chem., General Sci., Geol., Marine Sci., Materials Sci., Math, Microbiol., Physics; M.Sc./2 yrs./Biochem., Botany, Chemical Tech., Chem., Geol., Marine Biol., Math, Oceanography, Physics, Zoology.

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Founded, 1967; enrollment (1977), 269 undergraduates. (Out of 634 applicants, 60, or 9.5%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Sc./4 yrs./Animal Sci.; D.V.M./6 yrs./Veterinary Med.

Departments: Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Anatomy, Veterinary Med., Veterinary Path., Veterinary Pharmacology, Veterinary Physiology, Veterinary Surgery.

Affiliated Institutes of Chulalongkorn U.:

1. The Institute of Population Studies was founded in 1966 as the Centre of Population Studies to conduct population research and supply consultation services to government agencies. These activities continue today and are strengthened by the development of a graduate program in Demography. The Institute serves also as the reference and dissemination center for information on the Thai population.

2. The Institute of Social Research, founded in 1974 as the Chulalongkorn University Social Science Research Institute (CUSSRI), has consolidated sociological research at the University through a multidisciplinary approach to research.

3. The Institute of Health Research, founded in 1974, also utilizes the multidisciplinary research approach in the fields of health and medicine.

4. The Institute of Environmental Research was established to support environmental reform.

5. The School of Analytical Chemistry Training (1959), Department of Science, Ministry of Industry, offers a 3-yr. Diploma course. Holders of the Diploma in Analytical Chemistry are eligible to continue toward bachelor's degree study in the Faculty of Science.

6. The Red Cross College of Nursing (1970), administered by the Thai Red Cross Society, offers a 3-yr. Diploma program in Nursing and a 6-month Certificate in Midwifery.

Proposed Institutes:

(1) An Institute of Thai Studies for the study of Thai "cultural manifestation"; (2) An Institute of Asian Studies; (3) A Community Health Development Service Center to encourage teaching and research aimed at raising the level of health and sanitation in rural Thailand.

The Institute of Agricultural Technology (IAT)

Address: Sansai-Prao Road, Sansai District, Chiang Mai.

Background: Founded in 1974, the Institute was formerly known as the Chiang Mai College of Agriculture (Mae-Jo), under the Department of Vocational Education, Ministry of Education. It is now under the Office of University Affairs.

Calendar: June-October; November-March.

Enrollment: 205. (While the present 2-year upper division program accepts 150 new students each year, the current Five Year Plan calls for 500-600 new students to be admitted to a proposed 4-year bachelor's degree program by 1980. By 1984, the Institute plans to have an enrollment of over 2,000 with the majority in the 4-year program.)

Admission: The 2-year postsecondary Diploma in Agriculture is required for admission to the 2-year upper division B.S. program. The proposed 4-year degree program will be offered to qualified graduates of M.S. VI (grade 13 under the current system, grade 12 under the proposed system).

Faculties: Agricultural Business, Agricultural Production.

Degree: B.S. (Tech. Ag.). The current 2-year-Diploma-plus-2-years-at-the-Institute-program will be de-emphasized and eventually phased out when the 4-year program is implemented.

Grading System: A = 4 quality points; B = 3; C = 2; D = 1; F = 0. An overall GPA of 2.0 is required for graduation.

Faculty of Agricultural Business

Degree/Length of Program/Majors: B.A./2 yrs. after Diploma in Agriculture/Agr. Econ., General Agr., Marketing. (Theoretical emphasis is placed on studies in agricultural business administration.)

Faculty of Agricultural Production

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A./2 yrs. after Diploma in Agriculture/Crop Tech., Ornamental Hort. Tech., Poultry Tech. (One-third of the curriculum is practically oriented, and two-thirds is theoretical.)

Supportive Services of the Institute of Agricultural Technology: The Research, Extension and Training Bureau of the Institute offers free training to the people of the north. Research is being done on substitute crops for opium which is grown in the nearby "Golden Triangle."

Kasetsart University

Address: Phaholyodhin Road, Bangkok 9 (Bangkhaen).

Background: Founded in 1917 as a school; upgraded to an Agriculture College in 1938; acquired university status in 1943 with four Faculties, Agriculture, Cooperative Science, Forestry, and Irrigation. With the assistance of a World Bank loan, improvements of existing facilities are under way, and a second campus is being developed at Kamphangsaen, 80 km northwest of Bangkok. Plans call for the present campus at Bangkhaen to house graduate studies, as well as some undergraduate programs, as work on the second campus progresses. The next Five Year Plan (1982-86) will call for the development of a medical school at Kasetsart with the students undertaking clinical studies at surrounding hospitals; no additional physical facilities will be necessary. Development of a paramedical professional program may follow.

Calendar: June-November; November-March.

Enrollment: 7,230 (6,171 undergraduates, 1,059 graduate students).

Language of Instruction: Thai; English (primarily at graduate level).

Library: 70,000 volumes.

Admission: Applicants must be M.S. V (grade 12) graduates or holders of the Higher Secondary Vocational School Certificate (M.S. VI/grade 13) and must take the Joint Higher Education Entrance Examination-JHEEE. Subjects required for specific majors are listed below.

Students who plan to major in Agriculture, Biol., Chem., Econ., Fisheries, Forestry, Math, Phys. Ed. (Plan A), Physics, Pre-Med., and Vet. Med. must present scores for the following subjects on the JHEEE: Biol., Chem., English, Math, and Physics.

Engineering applicants must present scores for Chem., English, Math, Physics, and an aptitude test.

Those who plan to major in Accounting, Business Admin., Geog., Hist., Marketing, Philosophy & Religion, Phys. Ed. (Plan B), Pol. Sci., and Sociology & Anthro. must present scores for English, General Sci., Math, Soc. Studies, and Thai.

Language majors must present scores for English, Social Studies, and Thai plus either French, German, or Math.

Graduate applicants must have earned an overall undergraduate GPA of 2.5 and must pass written and/or oral exams administered by each department under the supervision of the Graduate School.

Faculties: Agriculture, Economics & Business Administration, Education, Engineering, Fisheries, Forestry, Science & Arts, Social Sciences, Veterinary Science.

Degrees: (Degrees offered are listed in the Faculty descriptions below.)

Graduate Education: The Graduate School was founded in 1966. The 1977 enrollment was 1,059. All graduate degrees require a minimum of 45 semester hrs. (36 hrs. of course work, 9 hrs. for the thesis) with an overall GPA of 3.0 and the passing of a comprehensive oral exam. Graduate degree candidates must also demonstrate proficiency in English.

Grading System: A (Excellent) = 4 quality points; B+ (Very Good) = 3.5; B (Good) = 3.0; C+ (Fair) = 2.5; C (Pass) = 2.0; D+ (Poor) = 1.5; D (Very Poor) = 1.0; F (Fail) = 0. The minimum number of credit hours required for graduation from each Faculty is as follows: Agriculture (145); Economics & Business Administration (150); Education (145); Engineering (149); Fisheries (150); Forestry (152); Science & Arts (144); Social Sciences (144); Veterinary Sci. (151).

Faculty of Agriculture

Founded, 1943; enrollment (1977), 1,846.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A. (Agr.)/4 yrs./Agricultural Extension, Agron., Animal Sci., Entomol., Farm Mechanics, General Agr., Hort., Plant Path., Soil Sci.; B.S./4 yrs./Food Sci. & Tech., Home Ec., M.S./2 yrs./Agr. Extension, Agron., Animal Breeding, Animal Nutri., Animal Produc., Entomol., Food Sci. & Tech., Hort., Plant Breeding, Plant Path., Pomology, Soil Sci., Ph.D./2 yrs./Soil Fertility (Chemistry), Soil Fertility (Microbiology).

Faculty of Economics & Business Administration

Founded, 1943; enrollment (1977), 1,206.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.S./4 yrs./Accounting, Agr. Econ., Bus. Admin., Cooperative Econ., Econ., Marketing; B.A./4 yrs./Accounting, Bus. Admin., Econ., Marketing; M.S./2 yrs./Agr. Econ., Econ.

Faculty of Education

Founded, 1969; enrollment (1977), 553.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A./4 yrs./Agr. Ed., Health, Home Ec. Ed., Phys. Ed. & Recreation; B.S./4 yrs./Teaching Science & Math, Vocational Ed.; M.A./2 yrs./ Educational Psych., Guidance & Counseling; M.A.T./2 yrs./Teaching one of the following: English, French, Math, Science, Social Studies, Thai.

Faculty of Engineering

Founded, 1955; enrollment (1977), 667.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.S.Eng./4 yrs./Agr. Eng., Civil Eng., Elec. Eng., Irrigation Eng., Mechan. Eng.; M.S.Eng./2 yrs./Civil Eng., Elec. Eng., Irrigation Eng.

Faculty of Fisheries

Founded, 1943; enrollment (1977), 180.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.S./4 yrs./Aquaculture, Fishery Biol., Fishery Mgmt., Fishery Products, Marine Sci.; M.S./2 yrs./Fishery Biol., Fishery Mgmt., Marine Sci.

Faculty of Forestry

Founded, 1943; enrollment (1977), 265.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.S.For./4 yrs./Forest Products, Forest Resources Mgmt.; M.S./2 yrs./Environmental Sci., Forest Biol., Forest Products, Forest Resources Mgmt., Silvaculture, Watershed Mgmt.

Faculty of Science & Arts

Founded, 1966; enrollment (1977), 917.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A./4 yrs./Anthro., English, French, German, Humanities, Japanese, Social Sci., Thai; B.S./4 yrs./Biol., Chem., General Sci., Math, Physics, Stat.; M.S./2 yrs./Biol., Botany, Genetics, Physics, Microbiol., Zoology.

Other Programs: The Faculty of Science also offers a 2-year pre-med program in cooperation with Mahidol U., where successful pre-med students will spend an additional 4 years studying for the M.D. The Phra Mongkutklao College of Medicine has also asked Kasetsart University for assistance in developing the medical science area.

Faculty of Social Sciences

Founded 1974; enrollment (1977), 284.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A./4 yrs./Geog., Hist., Philos. & Religion, Pol. Sci., Sociol. & Anthro.; B.S./4 yrs./Psychology; M.A./2 yrs./Community Devel., Economic Devel.

Faculty of Veterinary Science

Founded, 1953; enrollment (1977), 253.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.S./4 yrs./Animal Sci.; D.V.M./6 yrs./Vet. Med.

Affiliated Institutes of Kasetsart U.:

(1) The Institute of Food Research and Production Development, formerly a division within the Preserved Feed Organization in the Ministry of Defense, was transferred to Kasetsart University in 1969. Objectives include research on protein and the promotion of high protein foods and diversification of agricultural produce. (2) The National Corn and Sorghum Research Centre was founded in 1968 as the Thailand National Corn and Sorghum Programme (in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture with financial support from the Rockefeller Foundation) to increase production yield of corn, sorghum, and rice. The Centre has expanded its research and training to cover all basic feed crops. (3) The Extension and Training Centre. (4) The National Swine Research and Training Centre.

Khon Kaen University

Address: Srithan Sub-District, Khon Kaen.

Background: Founded in 1966 as the second provincial university, the Faculties of Agriculture and Engineering operated from 1964 to 1966 in borrowed facilities in Bangkok. The campus is now located 450 km northeast of Bangkok, covers 2,500 acres, and is totally residential with 18 dormitories housing 150 students each.

As the enrollment grows, the Faculty of Science-Arts will be divided into two Faculties: Science, and Humanities and Social Sciences. Other proposed Faculties are Community Health, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Public Health, and Veterinary Science (the establishment of the first four will follow the completion of a large medical center complex which was to be completed in 1978).

Calendar: Mid-June to mid-October; mid-November to mid-March.

Enrollment (1976): 3,046.

Library: 60,000 volumes.

Admission: M.S. V (grade 12) graduates who pass the Joint Higher Education Entrance Examination-JHEEE account for 60% of total admissions. (JHEEE scores required are listed separately for each Faculty below.) Like the other two provincial universities, Khon Kaen holds its own entrance exam. Students from the northeastern provinces who pass the university's entrance exam may enter the university according to the quota system of each Faculty. Local students admitted under the quota system account for nearly 40% of total admissions. This figure includes students from the surrounding provinces who graduated in the top 10% of their classes; these students may enter without taking either the JHEEE or the local entrance exam.

Faculties: Agriculture, Education, Engineering, Medicine, Nursing, Science-Arts.

Degrees: (Degrees offered are listed separately for each Faculty below.)

Graduate Education: Graduate programs in Education and Nursing had been proposed for 1978, as had a Graduate School. The Faculty of Engineering plans to offer graduate programs in Civil and Electrical Engineering by 1980.

Grading System: A (Excellent) = 4 quality points; B (Very Good/Good) = 3; C (Good/Average) = 2; D (Pass) = 1; F (Failed) = 0. First Class Honours are awarded to those achieving a 3.6 overall GPA (there has been only one First Class Honours graduate every 3 to 5 years since the University's founding in 1964). Second Class Honours are awarded for an overall GPA in the 3.25 to 3.59 range. In 1977 approximately 25% of the first year students withdrew from the university due to academic failure. The average attrition rate from 1965 to 1975 was 20%.

Faculty of Agriculture

Founded, 1964; enrollment (1977), 614.

Admission: JHEEE scores required: Biology, Chemistry, English A & B, Math A & B, Physics.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Sc. (Agr.)/4 yrs./Animal Sci., Botany, General Agr., Plant Protection, Plant Sci., Soil Sci., Zoology.

Other Programs: The Faculty does research and extension work in the northeast.

Faculty of Education

Founded, 1969; enrollment (1977), 671.

Admission: JHEEE scores required for Elementary Ed.: English A & B, Gen. Sci., Math A, Social Ed. A, Thai Language; JHEEE scores required for Secondary Ed.: Biology, Chemistry, English A & B, Math A & B, Physics.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Ed./4 yrs./Elementary Ed., Secondary Ed., Secondary Teaching of Biol., Chem., Gen. Sci., Math, Physics.

Other Programs: The Faculty of Education is also responsible for the operation of a demonstration school at the kindergarten, elementary, and secondary levels.

Faculty of Engineering

Founded, 1964; enrollment (1977), 725.

Admission: JHEEE scores required: Chemistry, English A & B, Math A & B, Physics; also a Faculty Aptitude Test.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Eng./4 yrs./Agr. Eng., Civil Eng., Elec. Eng., Indus. Eng., Mechan. Eng.

Faculty of Medicine

Founded, 1974; enrollment (1977), 216.

Admission: JHEEE scores required: Biology, Chemistry, English A & B, Math A & B, Physics.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.S. (Med. Sci.)/4 years; M.D./6 yrs.

Departments: Anesthesiology, Community Medicine, Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Ophthalmology & Otolaryngology, Orthopedics & Physical Therapy, Pediatrics, Psychiatry, Radiology, Surgery.

Program: The 6-yr. M.D. curriculum is divided into one year of basic science or "pre-medical" study, 2 years of basic medical sciences or "pre-clinical" study, and 3 years of clinical study. Students in the 4-yr. B.S. in Medical Science program take the same basic science and basic medical science courses as students in the 6-yr. M.D. program. In Chapter Five, Table 17 shows the curriculum for the B.S. (Med. Sci.), and Table 18 the curriculum for the M.D. program. A feature common to both programs and unique to the Khon Kaen Faculty of Medicine should be noted: Building upon the initial year of Biology, Chemistry, and Physics, the second and third years of both the B.S. and M.D. programs consist of two 36-hour units known as "Correlated Systemic Basic Medical Sciences"-CSBMS. This approach is intended to emphasize the interrelatedness of the various medical sciences. During CSBMS I, Anatomy, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Parasitology, Pathology, Pharmacology, Physiology, and Radiology are taught interdisciplinarily. This basic knowledge of tissues is applied to the more specialized study of organs and body systems in CSBMS II.

Faculty of Nursing

Founded, 1971; enrollment (1977), 413. (First Faculty of Nursing in Thailand; all previous programs were departments within Faculties of Medicine.)

Admissions: JHEEE scores required for B.A. program: English A & B and Aptitude test; JHEEE scores required for B.S. program: Biol., Chem., English A & B, Math A & B, Physics.

Holders of the Diploma in Nursing or Certificate in Midwifery and Nursing who have completed M.S. V (grade 12) and who pass the Faculty of Nursing entrance exam are eligible to enter the B.A. in Nursing program.

Degrees/Length of Program: B.A. in Nursing/2 yrs. after Dip. in Nursing; B.S. in Nursing/4 yrs., including summer sessions. (The B.A. in Nursing program was initiated in June 1976, in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health, to upgrade the qualifications of Diploma-level nurses. The curriculums for the B.A. and the B.S. are shown in Tables 15 and 16, respectively.)

Departments: Foundations of Nursing, Maternal & Child Nursing, Medical-Surgical Nursing, Midwifery Nursing, Nursing Education, Psychiatric Nursing, Public Health Nursing, Research & Admin.

Other Programs: This Faculty uses closed circuit TV for some instruction. It also has a production studio and a special program for developing toys made from local materials, e.g., bamboo, rags, paper, and seeds.

Faculty of Science-Arts

Founded, 1966; enrollment (1977), 407.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A./4 yrs./English, Library Sci.; B.Sc./4 yrs./Biol., Chem., Geol., Math, Physics.[3]

King Mongkut's Institute of Technology (KMIT)

Address: This Institute has three campuses: Thonburi Campus (Campus No. 1), North Bangkok Campus (Campus No. 2), and Nonthaburi-Ladkrabang Campus (Campus No. 3). The address of each campus is given in the description of the campuses which follows.

Background: Founded in 1971, KMIT incorporated Nonthaburi College of Telecommunications (1960), North Bangkok Technical Institute or Thai-German Technical Institute (1959), Thonburi Technical Institute (1960), and the College of Design and Construction (1954). Although KMIT was not founded until 1971, the first degrees were awarded in 1972. This group of graduates will, therefore, present transcripts showing one, two, or three years (1969-71) of study at one of the former institutions now subsumed under KMIT.

Calendar: June-October; November-March.

Enrollment (1977): 4,875 (4,732 undergraduates, 143 graduate students; 4,723 men, 152 women; 3,955 full-time, 920 part-time).

Library: 54,028 volumes.

Admission: Candidates for admission to the diploma (or technician) programs offered by Campuses 1 and 3, must have completed M.S. V (grade 12) and must take the Joint Higher Education Entrance Examination-JHEEE; those wishing to enter a diploma program at Campus 2 must have completed the Higher Secondary Vocational Certificate (M.S. VI/grade 13) with minimum grades of 70% in engineering science and math and 75% in workshop practice. Campus 2 candidates must also take written entrance exams in English, General Knowledge, Math, Shop Math, General Sci., and Shop Theory/Engineering Materials. Those who pass the written exams must also take an oral exam.

To be considered for admission to bachelor's degree programs, students must have earned the Dip. in Mechanical or Electrical Tech., with an overall GPA of 2.25 and a 2.5 average in all technical subjects and must pass entrance exams in English, Eng. Mechanics, Math, and Mechan./Elec. Tech.

To be considered for admission to the master's program, candidates must have earned an honours degree (see the section on grading below) in Engineering or Industrial Ed. and must have worked as teachers in a technical school or institute for a minimum of one academic year.

Grading System: A (Excellent) = 4 quality points; B (Good) = 3; C (Fair) = 2; D (Weak) = 1; F (Failure) = 0; S (Satisfactory); U (Unsatisfactory); I (Incomplete); W (Withdrawal). Grades of "Fa," "Fe," and "Fw" are also awarded. "Fa" is given when the student is not permitted to take a final exam due to excessive absence (more than 20%; 80% class attendance is required). "Fe" is given if the student is absent on the day of the final exam, and "Fw" indicates late withdrawal from a course (a grade of "W" is assigned if withdrawal takes place during the first two weeks of class).

An overall GPA of 2.0 is required for graduation. Students who have never failed

3. A Department of General Science was scheduled to begin operation in 1978.

a course and achieve an overall GPA of 3.5 are awarded degrees with First Class Honours; Second Class Honours are awarded to those who achieve a GPA between 3.0 and 3.49.

At the graduate level, an overall GPA of 3.0 is required for graduation. Graduate students must repeat any course in which a grade lower than C was earned and must also attend 80% of their classes. Forty-seven credit hours are required for the master's degree, with 12 of the hours being assigned to thesis credit.

Thonburi Campus (Campus No. 1)

Address: Pracha-Uthit Road, Ratburana, Bangkok 14.

Background: Also known as KMIT Campus No. 1, the Thonburi Campus was developed with technical assistance and support from UNESCO and UNDP. The Campus evolved out of the Thonburi Technical Institute (1960) which initially offered 3-year Diploma (or technician) programs in Building Construction Tech., Electrical Power Tech., Mechanical Power Tech., and Machine Tool Tech. (currently called Production Tech.). Completion of M.S. V (grade 12) under the science option was required for admission. Two-year technical teacher training programs in Mechanical Power Tech. and Production Tech. were added in 1965, and similar programs in Civil Eng. Tech. and Electrical Power Tech. were added in 1966. These programs formed the foundation of the current B.S. in Industrial (or Technical) Education (B.S.I.Ed.) degree program. Graduates of the 3-year Diploma programs may also currently continue to study an additional 2 years toward the degree of Bachelor of Engineering (B.Eng.).

Faculty of Energy Technology

Founded, 1977; enrollment (1977), 15.

Degree/Major: M.S./Energy Technology.

Faculty of Engineering

Enrollment (1977): 1,184 undergraduates, 50 graduate students.

Diploma/Length of Program/Majors: Technician Diploma[4]/3 yrs. after M.S. V (grade 12)/Chemical Tech., Civil Eng., Elec. Tech., Mechan. Tech., Produc. Tech.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Eng./5 yrs., 2 yrs. after Technician Dip./Chem. Eng., Civil Eng., Elec. Eng., Mechan. Eng., Production Eng.; M.Eng./2 yrs. after B.Eng./Mechan. Eng.

Faculty of Science and Industrial Education

Enrollment (1977): 194.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.S.I.Ed./5 yrs./Civil Eng. Ed., Electrical Eng. Ed., Mechanical Eng. Ed., Production Eng. Ed.; B.S./4 yrs./Math, Physics.

North Bangkok Campus (Campus No. 2)

Address: Piboolsongkram Road, Bang Sue, Bangkok 8.

Background: Also known as KMIT Campus No. 2, the North Bangkok Campus was developed with the technical support and assistance of the West German Government. The campus evolved out of the North Bangkok Technical Institute (1959),

4. The Technician Diploma is also known as the "Diploma in" a particular field.

which was formerly known as the Thai-German Technical Institute, and initially offered 3-year certificate (or skilled worker) programs in Auto Mechanics, Electronics, Industrial Plumbing, and Machine Mechanics; Carpentry and Technical Drafting were added later. This 3-year program, with 75% of its curriculum practically oriented, was (and still is) offered to graduates of M.S. III (grade 10). Two-year diploma (or technician) programs in the six areas of study were first offered in 1963. The diploma programs are open to students who have completed M.S. VI (grade 13/the Secondary Vocational Certificate). A Diploma in Concrete Construction was added 1972, after the North Bangkok Technical Institute (Thai-German Technical Institute) became part of KMIT. Five-year engineering curriculums for M.S. V graduates were added in 1964, but since 1969 what is presently the North Bangkok Campus has accepted M.S. VI graduates into new 4-year programs in engineering and technical (or industrial) education.

Faculty of Engineering

Enrollment (1977): 1,880.

Certificate/Length of Program/Majors: Certificate/3 yrs. after M.S. III (grade 10)/Auto Mechanics, Carpentry, Concrete Construc., Electronics, Indus. Plumbing, Machine Mechanics, Technical Drafting.

Diploma/Length of Program/Majors: Diploma/2 yrs. after M.S. VI (grade 13) or Certificate/Concrete Construc., Electrical Tech., Mechanical Tech.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Eng./4 yrs., 2 yrs. after Dip./Elec. Eng., Mechan. Eng.; B.Ind.Tech./4 yrs., 2 yrs. after Dip./Materials Handling Tech.

Faculty of Science and Technical Education

Enrollment: 399 undergraduates, 50 graduate students.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.S.I.Ed./4 yrs., 2 yrs. after Dip./Electrical Tech., Mechanical Tech.; M.S.I.Ed./2 yrs. after B.S.I.Ed./Electrical Tech.

Nonthaburi-Ladkrabang Campus (Campus No. 3)

Address: This campus has two locations: (1) Pracharat Road, Muang District, Nonthaburi, Bangkok 19; (2) Ladkrabang Borough, Bangkok 23.

Background: Also known as KMIT Campus No. 3, the Nonthaburi-Ladkrabang Campus was developed with the technical support of the Japanese Government through the Colombo Plan. The campus evolved out of the Nonthaburi Institute of Telecommunications (1960) and the College of Design and Construction (1954). The Nonthaburi Institute of Telecommunications initially offered a one-year course for vocational high school (M.S. VI/grade 13) graduates, but the program soon expanded into a 3-year Diploma (or technician) program. By 1969, an additional 2-year program for training engineers was added and formed the foundation of the current B.Eng. program offered by KMIT Campus 3. Campus No. 3 has retained the facilities of the former Nonthaburi Institute of Telecommunications for the study of Telecommunications Engineering and Electrical Engineering. The Faculty of Architecture traces its roots back to the College of Design and Construction (1954), which initially offered 3-year diploma programs in Architecture, Architectural Eng., Interior Design, Indus. Design, Highway Eng., Survey Eng., and Vocational Studies. Landscape Arch., Environmental Design, and Regional Planning were added later. The Faculty of Architecture currently offers 5-year bachelor's degree programs in Architecture and Technical Ed.

Faculty of Architecture

Enrollment (1977): 411.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Arch./5 yrs./Architecture, Indus. Design, Interior Design; B.S.Tech.Ed./5 yrs./Arch., Indus. Design, Interior Design.

Faculty of Engineering

Enrollment (1977): 644 undergraduates, 28 graduate students.

Diploma/Length of Program/Majors: Diploma/3 yrs. after M.S. V (grade 12)/Electrical Engineering, Telecommunications Engineering.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Eng./5 yrs., 2 yrs. after Diploma/Electrical Eng., Telecommunications Eng.; B.Ind.Tech./5 yrs., 2 yrs. after Diploma/Indus. Instrumentation Tech., Television Tech.; M.Eng./2 yrs./Electrical Eng.

Mahidol University

Address: Siriraj Hospital, Prannok Road, Bangkok 7.

Background: Founded in 1889 as the Royal Medical College at Siriraj, it became the University of Medical Sciences in 1942 (this school was formed around the Faculties of Dentistry, Medicine, Pharmacy, and Veterinary Science, which were separated from Chulalongkorn U. in 1942 for that purpose); acquired present name in 1969.

Calendar: May-September; October-February.

Library: 50,000 volumes; 500 periodicals.

Faculties: Dentistry, Medical Technology, Medicine (Ramathibodi Hospital), Medicine (Siriraj Hospital), Nursing, Pharmacy, Public Health, Science, Social Sciences and Humanities, Tropical Medicine.

Degrees: (Degrees offered are listed in the Faculty descriptions below.)

Graduate Education: The Graduate School was founded in 1964. The 1977 enrollment was 546.

Grading System: A = 4 quality points; B = 3; C = 2; D = 1; F = 0.

Faculty of Dentistry

Founded, 1968; enrollment (1977), 142.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Sc./4 yrs./Med. Sci.; D.D.S./6 yrs./Dental Sci.; Diploma/1 yr. after D.D.S./Dental Radiology, Dental Surg., Endodontology, Operative Dent., Orthodontics, Pedodontics, Periodontology, Prosthodontics; master's degrees offered in all Diploma areas; Ph.D./Dental Sci.

Faculty of Medical Technology

Founded, 1957; enrollment (1977), 107.

Degree/Length of Program/Major: B.Sc./4 yrs./Med. Tech.

Faculty of Medicine (Ramathibodi Hospital)

Founded, 1969; enrollment (1977), 271.

Admission: Students must obtain the B.S. in Med. Sci. prior to admission to the 2-year clinical program leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine[5].

Degrees/Length of Program/Major: B.S./4 yrs./Nursing; M.D./6 yrs.; Diploma/1 yr. after M.D./Anesthesiology, Dermatology, Forensic Med., Gen. Practice, Hospital Admin., Internal Med., Neurology, Obstetrics & Gyn., Ophthalmology, Orthopedic Surg., Otolaryngology, Pathology, Pediatrics, Psychiatry, Radiology, Surgery; master's degrees offered in all Diploma areas, except Hospital Admin., and also in Clinical Path., Linguistics (communication disorders), Medical Physics, Nutrition, Reproduction & Population Planning; Ph.D./Medicine, Nutrition.

Faculty of Medicine (Siriraj Hospital)

Founded, 1944; enrollment (1977), 716.

Admission: (See Chapter Five.)

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Sc./4 yrs./Medical Illustration, Physical Therapy; M.D./6 yrs.; Diploma/1 yr. after M.D./Anesthesiology, Dermatology, Forensic Med., Gen. Practice, Internal Med., Neurology, Obstetrics & Gyn., Ophthalmology, Orthopedic Surg., Otolaryngology, Path., Pediatrics, Psychiatry, Radiology, Surgery; master's degrees offered in all Diploma subjects plus Forensic Sci.; Ph.D. in Medicine.

Faculty of Nursing (Siriraj Hospital)

Founded, 1972; enrollment (1977), 111.

Degrees/Length of Program: B.S. in Nursing/4 yrs.; Cert. N.S. (Nursing Specialties)/ 6-month Certificate program; M.S. in Nursing.

Faculty of Pharmacy

Founded, 1977; enrollment (1977), 249.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Sc.Pharm./5 yrs./Pharmaceutical Sciences; M.Sc.Pharm./Biopharmacy, Industrial Pharm., Pharmacognosy & Pharmaceutical Chem., Pharmacy; Ph.D. in Pharmacy.

Faculty of Public Health

Founded, 1948; enrollment (1977), 237.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Sc./4 yrs./Health Ed., Nutrition & Dietetics, Occupational Health, Public Health Nurs., Sanitary Sci.; M.Sc./Biostatistics, Public Health, Public Health Sci.

Faculty of Science

Founded, 1958; enrollment (1977), 1,399.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Sc./4 yrs./Biol., Chem., Math, Med. Sci., Physics; M.Sc./Anatomy, Applied Math, Applied Linguistics (for scientists & technologists), Biochem., Chemical Physics, Environmental Biol., Microbiol., Organic Chem., Pathobiol., Pharmacology, Physical Chem., Physiol.; Ph.D./Anatomy, Bio-chem., Microbiol., Pathobiol., Pharmacology, Physiol.

5. See Chapter Five for admissions requirements of other medical Faculties.

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities

Founded, 1969.

Degrees/Majors: M.A./Comparative Religion, Criminology, Educational Development-Population Ed., Linguistics, Medical Soc. Sciences.

Faculty of Tropical Medicine

Founded, 1960; enrollment (1977), 40.

Degrees/Majors: Diploma (Tropical Med. & Hygiene)/one year after the M.D.; M.Sc. (Tropical Med.); Ph.D. (Tropical Med.).

Affiliated Institutes of Mahidol U.:

(1) The Southeast Asian Language Center offers the M.A. in Linguistics. (2) The Environmental Education and Research Project offers the M.Sc. in Technology and Environmental Management. (3) The Institute of Population and Social Research (1971) developed out of the Centre for Population and Social Research (1966), a research organization of the Faculty of Public Health. The Institute offers health and family planning services and conducts program-related and sociodemographic research. (4) Phra Mongkutklao College of Medicine (1975).

The National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA)

Address: Klong Chan, Pattana-Samakkee Road, Bangkok 24.

Background: Founded in 1955 as the Institute of Public Administration attached to Thammasat U., NIDA acquired university status and its current name in 1966. NIDA is the only Thai-supported, full-time, exclusively graduate level institution in Thailand (The Asian Institute of Technology-AIT, also located in Bangkok and exclusively graduate level, depends upon foreign government and agency support). Resources are available for NIDA to offer Ph.D. programs, but, to date, NIDA's young faculty (average age 35) has opted for developing strong master's programs. The current development plan calls for a small Ph.D. program limited to the top students working under the close supervision of senior faculty. Also under consideration are joint doctoral programs with U.S. institutions with full scholarships and guaranteed job placement. Many NIDA staff are currently studying abroad and most others are graduates of foreign institutions.

Calendar: July-November; December-April.

Language of Instruction: Thai is the language of instruction, but practically all texts, library, and hand-out materials are in English.

Library: 78,556 volumes.

Admission: A 4-yr. bachelor's degree or its equivalent, 2-hr. exams in English, Math, and Social Sciences, a 2-hr. advanced level test covering Administration, Econ., Math, and Statistics, and a personal interview are required of all applicants.

Grading System: A = 4.0; A− = 3.7; B+ = 3.3; B = 3.0; B− = 2.7; C+ = 2.3; C = 2.0; C− = 1.7; D = 1.0; F = 0. To earn First Class Honors, a student must have an average of 3.75, for Second Class Honors, 3.5-3.74. Other requirements for receiving a degree with honors are that the graduate have had no grade lower than B−, that no more than three years be spent in earning the degree, and that the comprehensive exam be passed at the first attempt. Fewer than 10% of NIDA graduates in its 11-year history have graduated with First or Second Class Honors. All graduates must ob-

tain a 3.0 in the compulsory courses. So keen is the competition that one-third of all NIDA students fail during their first year.

Degrees: M.P.A., M.B.A., M.A., M.S.

Programs: All four degrees offered require two full years of study, including summer sessions. Five core courses (15 semester hours) are required of all students: Administration and Organizations, Economic Analysis, Statistical Methods, Thai Government and Society, and The Process of Economic Development. Each School requires eight courses (24 semester hours) in the student's major. Four elective courses (12 semester hours) bring the total number of hours required to 51. A thesis may be submitted for up to 9 of the elective hours. A proposal to require a thesis and reduce the total number of semester hours required for any master's degree to 42 is being considered.

School of Applied Statistics (SAS)

Enrollment: 189. (Out of 549 applicants, 42, or 7.6%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degrees/Majors: M.S. in Applied Statistics/Computer Data Processing, Demography, Operations Research, Statistical Methodology.

Other Programs: The SAS also offers a master's degree in Bio-Statistics through a joint program with Mahidol U. This joint degree program is designed for research-oriented physicians and scientists.

School of Business Administration (SBA)

Enrollment: 266. (Out of 1,320 applicants, 88, or 6.7%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degree/Majors: M.B.A./Accounting, Finance, General Mgmt., Marketing, Production.

School of Development Economics (SDE)

Enrollment: 143. (Out of 489 applicants, 38, or 7.7%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degree/Majors: M.A. in Development Econ./Agr. & Industry, Development Plan. & Programming, Financial Econ., Human Resources Devel., Interna. Econ.

School of Public Administration (SPA)

Enrollment: 352. (Out of 1,731 applicants, 71, or 4.1%, were accepted in 1977.)

Degree/Majors: M.P.A./Administration & Organization Design, Finance & Logistical Admin., Local Government & Admin., Program Admin.

Supportive Services of NIDA:

1. The Research Center staff performs and promotes research relevant to development administration and policy, and maintains liaison with and provides assistance to research organizations in Thailand and abroad. Each year 12 faculty members are relieved of all teaching and advising responsibilities and are assigned as full-time researchers to the NIDA Research Center.

2. The NIDA Training Center provides many inservice instructional programs for government ministries and departments, regional international organizations, and other public and private entities.

3. The Development Document Center is Thailand's largest repository for information pertaining to development, administration, and management.

4. The English Language Program offers an 8-week, 25-hour per week intensive English course, a 15-hour per week intermediate English course, and an 8-hour per week advanced English course for NIDA candidates.

Prince of Songkla University

Address: Main Campus in Korkong Sub-District, Haad-yai, Songkla; second campus in Rooseameelae Sub-District, Pattani; Extension Center (proposed third campus) at Phuket.

Background: First planned as "The University of the South" to be opened in 1964, this third provincial university actually was opened in 1967 as "Songkla Nakarindr" (Prince of Songkla U.) in honor of King Bhumipol's father, who is regarded as the "Father of Modern Medicine in Thailand." The University has two campuses in southern Thailand on the Thai/Malay peninsula at Haad-yai and Pattani, both only 60 km from the Malaysian border. The two campuses initially had Faculties of Education and Engineering. In November 1977, a 2-year program in Hotel Management & Tourism was established as an extension program on the island of Phuket. Work experience in the field is a required part of the curriculum. Graduates of the 2-year program in Hotel Management & Tourism may transfer to either the Haad-yai or Pattani campus after 2 years of employment. However, completion of a bachelor's degree requires 3 additional years. If the Hotel Management & Tourism program proves successful, 2-year programs in Secretarial Science and Ship Building may be added.

Calendar: June-October; November-March.

Library: 30,000 volumes (Haad-yai campus); 20,000 volumes (Pattani campus).

Admission: M.S. V graduates who pass the Joint Higher Education Entrance Examination-JHEEE account for 60% of total annual admissions. As with the other provincial universities, Prince of Songkla holds its own entrance exam for students from surrounding provinces. Students from the 14 southern provinces who pass the university entrance exam may enter the university according to the quota system of each Faculty. Local students admitted under the quota system account for nearly 40% of total admissions. This figure includes students from surrounding provinces who graduated in the top 10% of their classes. These students are accepted without taking either the JHEEE or the university exam. In 1977, about 200 students were admitted as third year students in the Faculty of Education from 2-year certificate programs at the Colleges of Education. This program is presently available to physical education majors only, although it is anticipated that the program will be opened to home economics and psychology majors in the near future. Finally, small numbers are admitted through special joint programs between the University and the various ministries (Interior, Foreign Affairs, etc.).

Faculties: Haad-yai Campus: Engineering, Management Science, Medicine, Natural Resources, Science; Pattani Campus: Education, Humanities & Social Science.

Degrees: (Degrees offered are listed in the Faculty descriptions below.)

Grading System: A (Excellent) = 4 quality points; B (Good) = 3; C (Fair) = 2; D (Passed) = 1; E (Failed) = 0. First Class Honors are awarded to students with 3.5 or higher GPA; Second Class Honors are awarded to those with an overall GPA in the 3.0-3.49 range. Only three students have earned First Class Honors in the history of Prince of Songkla U. Grades are almost always lower in the first 2-year period with marked improvement during the third and fourth years.

Haad-yai Campus

Faculty of Engineering

Founded, 1967; enrollment (1977), 456.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Eng./4 yrs./Chemical Eng., Civil Eng., Electrical Eng., Industrial Eng., Mechan. Eng., Mining Eng.

Faculty of Management Science

Founded, 1976; enrollment (1977), 125.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.B.A./4 yrs./Accounting, Marketing, Money & Finance, Personnel Mgmt.; B.P.A./4 yrs./General Admin., Governmental Mgmt., Local Government & Admin.

Faculty of Medicine

Founded 1973; enrollment (1977), 95.

Admission: Students must obtain the B.S. in Medical Sciences prior to admission to the 2-year clinical program leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.[6]

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.S./4 yrs./Nursing; M.D./2 yrs. after B.S. in Med. Sci. from the Faculty of Science.

Departments: Anesthesiology, Nursing, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Ophthalmology-Oto-Laryngology, Orthopedic Surgery, Pathology, Pediatrics, Psychiatry, Radiology, Surgery, Systemics, University Hospital.

Faculty of Natural Resources

Founded, 1977; enrollment (1977), 63.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.S.(Agr.)/4 yrs./Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Industry, Animal Sci., Aquatic Sci., Earth Sci., Farm Mechanics, Plant Protection, Plant Sci.

Faculty of Science

Founded, 1969; enrollment (1977), 567.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.S./4 yrs./Biol., Chem., Math, Med. Sci., Physics.

Pattani Campus

Faculty of Education

Founded, 1968; enrollment (1977), 1,622.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A. in Ed./4 yrs./Adult Ed. & Extension, Educational Admin., Educational Psych. & Guidance, Elementary Ed., Rural Ed., and Teaching of English, Home Ec., Phys. Ed., Social Studies, or Thai; B.S. in Ed./4 yrs./Teaching of Biology, Biological Sciences, Chem., General Sci., Geog., Math, Physical Sci., or Physics.

Other Programs: The faculty of Education is also responsible for the operation of a demonstration school.

Faculty of Humanities & Social Science

Founded, 1974; enrollment (1977), 224.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A./4 yrs./Library Sci., Philos. & Culture; Social Sciences, Thai & Oriental Languages, Western Languages (English, French).

---

6. See Chapter Five for admissions requirements of other medical Faculties.

Ramkhamhaeng University

Address: Klong Tan, Huamark Road, Bangkok 24.

Background: In 1969 a bill was presented to establish an "open university" in an effort to provide "equality of educational opportunity" at the postsecondary level. Approximately a year and a half later Ramkhamhaeng University was chartered, and the first students enrolled in June 1971. An attractive 75-acre campus was established on the former site of an international trade fair.

The first semester enrollment was 37,000 (more than twice the 15,000 that had been anticipated). Because of the large numbers of students, two months were required to grade the first semester exams. Most students were enrolled in six courses and took a 10-page objective type test in each course. Mark-sensed answer sheets were utilized (190,000 the first semester alone). Not only was it difficult to proctor examinations for such large numbers, but it was necessary to utilize classrooms of more than 20 schools in Bangkok.

Despite such problems, the university has survived and continues to grow. Obviously, student participation in class discussion is limited. The 1971 figures, which were difficult enough to grasp—two closed circuit TV cameras with 100 receivers in each of four large lecture halls seating 2,500 students—have been dwarfed by the 1977 figures—seven closed circuit TV cameras and 1,000 receivers; 25,000 students watched the same lecture than 10,000 had watched in 1971, and these figures include only the on-campus students.

In 1977, 63 first year courses were broadcast over some 40 regional radio stations, and 10 first year courses were broadcast via commercial television. As with all textbooks and handbooks (which utilize programmed instruction methodology), the broadcasts are produced on the campus of the university.

Calendar: June-October; November-March. (One expected change in the way the university is organized is the conversion of the academic calendar from the semester system to a "year course" system. This change is being forced by the unwieldiness of proctoring and grading thousands of exams three times each year.)

Enrollment (1977): Approximately 160,000. (Even though half of the student body comes from outside Bangkok, it is not clear whether Ramkhamhaeng has provided a place for up-country students unable to enter the traditional universities and unwilling to go home or whether the open admission policy has contributed to this problem by attracting even more students to Bangkok.)

Library: 90,000 volumes.

Admission: Ramkhamhaeng is the only university in Thailand that does not require students to pass the JHEEE or another entrance exam. All M.S. V (grade 12) graduates and Third Grade officials in the Thai civil service system who have completed M.S. III (grade 10) are eligible for admission. It should be noted that Third Grade officials are career employees.

Faculties: Business Administration, Economics, Education, Humanities, Law, Political Science, Science.

Degrees: (Degrees offered are listed in the Faculty descriptions below.) Even though Ramkhamhaeng is an open admissions institution, it is by no means a "diploma mill." In 1975, 1,256 of the 35,205 students who had entered in 1971 graduated (3.5% in four years). To date, 7,479 of the 56,574 students enrolling between 1971 and 1973 have graduated (13.2% in 4-6 years). The fact that many of the students are part-time does not alter the impression of the figures above. It must also be remembered that there is an eight-year time limit on all degrees at Ramkhamhaeng.

Another phenomenon which affects the degree completion rate is the number of students "marking time" while preparing to re-take the JHEEE for admission to one of the traditional universities. Some students study for 2 or 3 years at Ramkhamhaeng and finally pass the JHEEE only to have to enter as first semester freshmen at the traditional universities. This is more a reflection of the rigidity of the educational system than a lack of acceptance of the quality of instruction at Ramkhamhaeng. Indeed, a degree from Ramkhamhaeng is recognized as being on par with degrees from other state universities, e.g., law graduates have passed the bar exam as readily as other law graduates.

Programs: Ramkhamhaeng adopted the semester system and interdisciplinary approach to instruction typical of U.S. educational institutions, but did not adopt remedial programs considered typical of some open universities. First year students attend classes on weekends and receive instruction via radio and TV. Eleven tutorial centers are provided exclusively for first year students. If a student passes 9 semester hours of course work during the first semester, he/she may enroll for a maximum of 24 semester hours during the second semester of study. The normal course load is 18 semester hours. The curriculums in all Faculties, except Law, are similar to curriculums in the same fields at U.S. colleges and universities.

Grading System: G (Good) = 4 quality points; P (Pass) = 2.25; F (Fail) = 0. Only grades of G and P are counted in determining eligibility for graduation. Grades of F are not listed on the transcript. A grade of G represents a numerical score in the 80-100% range; P represents 60-79%; and F is less than 60.

The G, P, F, grading system can be converted to the 4.0 GPA system as follows: 109 hours (¾ of the hours required for graduation) with a grade of G = 3.5; 72.5 hours (½ of the hours required for graduation) with a grade of G = 3.0; 36 hours (¼ of the hours required for graduation) with a grade of G = 2.75.

First Class Honours are awarded to students who achieve a grade of G in 109 of the 145 semester hours required for graduation. Second Class Honours are awarded to students who achieve a grade of G in 72 of the 145 semester hours.

Faculty of Business Administration

Founded, 1971; enrollment (1977), 24,682 (13,302 new students).

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.B.A./4 yrs./Accounting, Advertising & Public Relations, General Admin., Marketing, Money & Banking, Service Industries (Insurance Hotel Mgmt., Real Estate, Transportation).

Faculty of Economics

Founded, 1973; enrollment (1977), 8,949 (3,413 new students).

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Econ./4 yrs./Agr. Econ., Economic Devel., Economic Hist., Economic Theory, Economics of Human Resources, Financial Econ., Industrial Econ., Interna. Econ., Monetary Econ., Quant. Econ.

Faculty of Education

Founded, 1971; enrollment (1977), 9,995 (4,981 new students).

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Ed./4 yrs./Teaching one of the following: English, Geog., Hist., Soc. Studies, or Thai; B.S./4 yrs./Geog., Psych.

Faculty of Humanities

Founded, 1971; enrollment (1977), 5,981 (2,355 new students).

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A./4 yrs./English, French, Hist., Libra'y Sci., Sociology & Anthro., Thai.

Faculty of Law

Founded, 1971; enrollment (1977), 40,905 (18,874 new students).

Degrees/Length of Program: Diploma in Laws/3 yrs.; LL.B./4 yrs.

Faculty of Political Science

Founded, 1973; enrollment (1977), 22,194 (10,825 new students).

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A. (Pol. Sci.)/4 yrs./Government, International Relations, Public Admin.

Faculty of Science

Founded, 1973; enrollment (1977), 5,117 (2,130 new students).

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.S./4 yrs./Biology, Chem., Math, Physics, Statistics.

Silpakorn University

Address: Na Phralan Road, Bangkok 2. The original campus is located adjacent to the Grand Palace in Bangkok; the new campus is located at Sanarmchan Palace in Nakhon Pathom.

Background: Also known as the University of Fine Arts, Silpakorn was founded in 1943, evolving from the Silpakorn School (1937) and Praneet Silpakam School (1934). A second campus was established at Nakhon Pathom (60 km west of Bangkok) in 1968.

Calendar: June-October; November-March.

Enrollment: 2,020 (1,812 undergraduates/208 graduate students; 772 men/1,248 women).

Library: 100,172 volumes.

Admission: M.S. V (grade 12) graduates must present scores from the joint Higher Education Entrance Examination-JHEEE in the subjects listed in each Faculty description below.

Faculties: Bangkok Campus: Archaeology, Architecture, Decorative Arts, Painting, Sculpture, and Graphic Arts; Nakhon Pathom Campus: Arts, Education, Science.

Graduate Education: (Degrees offered listed in Faculty descriptions below.)

Grading System: A (Excellent) = 4 quality points; B (Good) = 3; C (Fair) = 2; D (Poor) = 1; F (Failure) = 0.

Students who achieve an overall GPA of 3.5 or above with no grade below C are awarded First Class Honors. Those who achieve an overall GPA between 3.20 and 3.49, with no failed or repeated courses, are awarded Second Class Honors. To be eligible for either First or Second Class Honors, the student must complete the degree within the prescribed time limit. An overall GPA of 2.0 is required for bachelor's degrees; an overall GPA of 1.8 is required for diploma programs.

Bangkok Campus

Faculty of Archaeology

Founded, 1955; enrollment (1977), 243.

Admission: JHEEE scores required: English A & B, French or Pali or Math A, Social Studies A & B, Thai A & B; also a Faculty interview.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A./4 yrs. (140 semester hrs.)/Anthropology, Archaeology, Art History, English, French, Oriental Languages, Thai; M.A./2 yrs./ Ancient Oriental Languages, Epigraphy, Historical Archaeology.

Faculty of Architecture

Founded, 1955; enrollment (1977), 232.

Admission: JHEEE scores required: English A & B, General Arts (Theory & Practice), Math A & B, Physics, Social Studies A; also a Faculty interview.

Degrees/Length of Program: Diploma in Arch./3 yrs.; B.Arch./5 yrs. (182 semester hrs.); M.Arch. (Urban Design and Planning)/2 yrs.

Faculty of Decorative Arts

Founded, 1956; enrollment (1977), 158.

Admission: JHEEE scores required: English A & B, Social Studies A, Thai A; also Faculty exams in Design and Drawing, and a Faculty interview.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: Diploma in Decorative Arts/3 yrs.; B.F.A./4 yrs. (140 semester hrs.)/Interior Design, Product Design, Visual Communication.

Faculty of Painting, Sculpture, and Graphic Arts

Founded, 1944; enrollment (1977), 197.

Admission: JHEEE scores required: English A & B, Social Studies, Thai A & B; also Faculty exams in Composition Design, Creating, Drawing; Faculty interview.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: Diploma in Fine Arts/3 yrs.; B.F.A./5 yrs. (183 semester hrs.)/Graphic Arts, Painting, Sculpture; M.F.A./2 yrs./Graphic Arts, Painting, Sculpture.

Nakhon Pathom Campus

Faculty of Arts

Founded, 1968; enrollment (1977), 493.

Admission: JHEEE scores required: English A & B, French or German or Pali or Math A, Social Studies A & B, Thai A & B; also a Faculty interview.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A./4 yrs. (140 semester hrs.)/English, French, Geography, German, History, Thai; M.A./2 yrs./Southeast Asian History.

Faculty of Education

Founded, 1970; enrollment (1977), 489.

Admission: JHEEE scores required: English A & B, French or Math A, Social Studies A & B, Thai A & B; also a Faculty interview.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Ed./4 yrs. (145 semester hrs.)/Elementary Education; Secondary Education, Teaching English, Geography, History, Math, or Thai; M.Ed./2 yrs./Adult and Continuing Education.

Faculty of Science

Founded, 1972; enrollment (1977), 238.

Admission: JHEEE scores required: Biology, Chemistry, English A & B, Math A & B, Physics; also a Faculty interview.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Sc./4 yrs. (140 semester hrs.)/Biology, Chemistry, General Science, Math, Physics, Statistics.

Sri Nakharinwirot University

Address: Eight campuses, four in Bangkok, the others in Chon Buri, Maha Sarakham, Phitsanulok, and Songkla. The address for each campus follows the name of that campus below. Correspondence of a general nature should be directed to the main campus: Prasarnmit, Soi 235, Sukhumwit Road, Bangkok 11. (Prasarnmit is described first; the other campuses are then described in Table 19.)

Background: Founded in 1949 as the College of Education (Prasarnmit), the institution acquired university status and its current name in 1974. With the assistance of the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia, a study of the feasibility of combining three of the four Bangkok campuses into a proposed new campus at Wangnoi, 60 km north of Bangkok was recently completed. Long range plans call for the establishment of eight new Faculties at Wangnoi, with the first Faculty, Continuing Education, to be opened in 1986. Others planned include Nursing (1991), Political Science (1991), Economics and Business Administration (1996), Home Economics (1996), Engineering (2001), Architecture (2001), and Medicine (2006). [Author's Note: In considering these projections, it should be kept in mind that even though the college upon which the university was based goes back to 1949, university status was acquired in 1974. From 1974 to 1976 there was only one Faculty, Education. The Faculties of Humanities, Physical Education, Social Sciences, and Science were established in 1976 and will graduate their first students in 1980. The graduate programs in education are of high quality and augur well for the future development of the university.]

Calendar: June-October; November-March for all campuses.

Library: 357,182 volumes.

Faculties and Degrees: The Faculties at the Prasarnmit Campus are described below. The other seven campuses and their Faculties are described in Table 19.

Graduate Education: Offered only at Prasarnmit Campus.

Grading System: (See Prasarnmit Campus for system used at all campuses.)

Affiliated Institutions: Bangkok College of Nursing; Educational and Psychological Testing Bureau; Institute of Research and Behavioral Science.

Prasarnmit Campus

Address: Soi 235, Sukhumwit Road, Bangkok 11.

Library: 120,000 volumes.

Faculties: Education; Health, Physical Education and Recreation; Humanities; Social Sciences; Science; Graduate Studies.

Grading System: A (Excellent) = 4 quality points; B (Good) = 3; C (Fair) = 2; D (Poor) = 1; E (Failing) = 0. Undergraduates must achieve an overall GPA of 2.0 in order to graduate. Students with an overall GPA of 3.5 with no grades of D or E are awarded First Class Honors. Those with an overall GPA of 3.0 with no grades of D or E earn Second Class Honors.

Graduate students must achieve an overall GPA of 3.0 in order to graduate. Master's candidates must complete 48 semester hours (including 6 hours for the thesis) beyond the B.Ed. Doctoral candidates must complete 45 semester hours beyond the master's, pass a preliminary exam, a comprehensive exam, a foreign language test, and an oral defense of the dissertation (for which no credit is given). The minimum residence for the doctorate is two years, and the maximum allowable time to study for that degree is five years.

Faculty of Education

Enrollment: 1,419 full-time, 1,891 part-time students; 637 graduate students.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Ed./4 yrs./Art Ed., Educational Tech., Elementary Ed., Health Ed., Music Ed., Phys. Ed.; Teaching one of the following: Biol., Business Ed., Chem., English, French, Geog., German, Hist., Home Ec., Math, Science, Science & Math, Soc. Sciences, or Thai; Graduate Dip. in Special Ed./1 yr. after B.Ed./Hearing Impairment; M.Ed./2 yrs. after B.Ed./Biol., Chem., Curriculum & Instruc., Developmental Psych., Educational Admin., Educational Measurement and Eval., Educational Psych., Educational Tech., Elementary Ed., English, Experimental Psych., Geog., Guidance, Higher Ed., Hist., Library Sci., Math, Physical Sci., Physics, Secondary Ed., Social Psych., Thai Lang. and Lit.; Ed.D./2 yrs. after M.Ed./Development Ed., Research and Curriculum Development.

Faculty of Health, Physical Education and Recreation

Enrollment: 218.

Degree/Length of Program/Major: B.A./4 yrs./Physical Education.

Faculty of Humanities

Enrollment: 168.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A./4 yrs./Art Ed., English, French, German, Library Sci., Music Ed., Psychology, Thai.

Faculty of Social Sciences

Enrollment: 86.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A./4 yrs./History; B.S./4 yrs./Geography.

Faculty of Science

Enrollment: 132.

Degree/Length of Program/Majors: B.S./4 yrs./Biol., Chem., Gen. Sci., Math, Physics.

Faculty of Graduate Studies

Enrollment: 611, master's program; 26, doctoral program.

Degrees: M.Ed./2 yrs. after B.Ed.; Ed.D./2-4 yrs. after M.Ed.

Table 19

Descriptions of Sri Nakharinwirot U. Campuses Other than Prasarnmit

Campus & Address	Faculties/Date Founded/ Enrollment (1977)	Library Volumes
Dangkhen Campus Changwattana Rd., Bangkok 9	Education, Humanities, Science, Social Sciences.	44,500 (12,500 in Thai, 32,000 in English).
Bangsaen Campus, Chon Buri	Education/1955/enrollment, 1,524 full-time, 2,828 part-time, Humanities/1975/enrollment, 90; Science/1975/enrollment, 77; Social Sciences/1975/enrollment, 95.	57,709 (34,970 in Thai, 22,739 in English).
Maha Sarakham Campus, Maha Sarakham	Education/1968/enrollment 1,038 full-time, 1,558 part-time; Humanities; Science; Social Sciences.	38,385.
Palasuksa Campus, (also known as the P.E. College or the College of Phys. Ed.), Rama I Rd., Bangkok	Education.	—
Pathumwan Campus, Henri Dunant Rd., Patumwan, Bangkok	Education/enrollment, 701 full-time, 639 part-time; Humanities; Science; Social Sci.	50,581.
Phitsanulok Campus, Phitsanulok	Education/1967/enrollment, 1,227 full-time, 1,479 part-time.	41,807.
Songkla Campus, Kanchanawanit Rd., Khow Roop Chang Sub-District, Songkla	Education/1968/enrollment, 925 full-time; 1,491 part-time; Humanities/1974/enrollment, 56; Science/1974/enrollment, 25; Social Sciences/1974/ enrollment, 20.	4,200 (2,300 in Thai, 1,900 in English).

Thammasat University

Address: Prachan Road, Bangkok 2.

Background: Founded in 1933 as the University of Moral and Political Sciences, this was Thailand's first "open" university. In the beginning, only the Bachelor of Law degree was offered. Open admission was gradually phased out as the school expanded and evolved into Thammasat U., acquiring that name in 1952. (The National Institute of Development Administration-NIDA grew out of the University's Faculties of Public Administration [1955] and Political Science.)

Calendar: June-October; November-March.

Language of Instruction: Thai, except for master's program in Economics, which is available in English.

Library: 209,000 volumes.

Admission: (Information not given.)

Faculties: Commerce and Accountancy, Economics, Law, Liberal Arts, Political Science, Social Administration; and the School of Journalism and Mass Communications and the Department of Sociology and Anthropology (both of which have Faculty status).

Degrees: (The degrees offered are listed in Faculty descriptions below.)

Program: In 1971, the University converted to the semester system and to a letter grade/GPA grading system. A University General Requirement Programme of 36 credit hours in Science, Math, Humanities, Social Sciences, and Language was also implemented as part of the 132-credit-hour minimum required for graduation. The General Requirement Programme appears as Table 20.

Grading System (1971-present): A = 4 quality points; B = 3; C = 2; D = 1; Failure = 0. Undergraduates with a GPA below 2.0 are placed on probation; students who do not raise the GPA to 2.0 within three semesters are dropped from the University. Graduate students with a GPA lower than 3.0 for two semesters are also dropped. While failing grades are recorded on the transcript under the new (1971) system, such grades were not recorded under the old numerical/percentage system. For example, if a student failed a course initially and passed the same course on the second attempt, only one grade, 60, the lowest passing grade, would appear on the transcript, even if the student scored higher than 60 on the second attempt. The Faculty of Law still utilizes the pre-1971 grading system: 90-100 = A; 80-89 = B; 70-79 = C; 60-69 = D; below 60 = Failure.

Faculty of Commerce & Accountancy

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.Acc./4 yrs./Accounting; B.Com./4 yrs./Finance, Marketing, Personnel Mgmt., Tech. Mgmt.; M.S./39 semes. hrs./Accounting, Finance, Marketing, Personnel Mgmt., Tech. Mgmt.; M.B.A./57 semes. hrs./Bus. Admin.; Ph.D./Commerce.

Faculty of Economics

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A. (Econ.)/4 yrs./Agr. Econ. & Co-ops, Economic Theory, Economics of Human Resources, Environmental Econ., Gen. Econ., Interna. Econ., Pub. Finance, Quant. Econ.; M.A. (Econ.)/39 semes. hrs. plus thesis (program may be completed entirely in English or Thai); Ph.D./2-3 yrs./Econ.

Faculty of Law

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: LL.B./4 yrs./Law, Legal Studies; LL.M.; Ph.D.

Faculty of Liberal Arts

Founded: 1971.

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A./4 yrs./English, English Lang. & Lit., French Lang. & Lit., Hist., Library Sci., Linguistics, Math, Psych., Stat., Thai Lang. & Lit.

Faculty of Political Science

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A. (Pol. Sci.)/4 yrs./Interna. Affairs, Politics & Gov., Pub. Admin., Theory & Philos. of Politics; M.A. (Pol. Sci.)/2 yrs./Government, Interna. Affairs, Pub. Admin.; Ph.D./Diplomacy, Pol. Sci.

Faculty of Social Administration

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A. (Social Work)/4 yrs./Soc. Work, Sociology-Anthro.; M.A./Soc. Work; Ph.D./Soc. Work, Sociology-Anthro.

School of Journalism & Mass Communications

Degrees/Length of Program/Majors: B.A. (Mass Comm.)/4 yrs./Journalism, Mass Comm.

Department of Sociology & Anthropology

Founded: 1976.

Degrees: It is anticipated that the Department will be upgraded to the status of a Faculty which will award the B.A. degree.

Affiliated Institutes of Thammasat University:

1. The Thammasat Research Institute, formerly known as the Centre for Thai Studies, was established in 1971 primarily to promote research on Thai society and to encourage textbook publication for university and secondary school science and humanities classes. In 1977, the Centre expanded its research purview from Thai history, arts, culture and religion to cover all research at Thammasat U.

2. The Thammasat University Continuing Education Programme in Social Sciences was founded in 1974 and offers two 18-week sessions (5 hrs. each Sunday) for 200-300 students each year. A Certificate of Continuing Education in Social Sciences is awarded to those who perform at a level deemed "meritorious" by the Programme Committee.

3. The Thammasat Graduate Volunteer Centre was organized within the Faculty of Economics in 1969 as the Graduate Volunteer Certificate Programme. The current name was assigned in 1975. Selection is made on the preparedness and willingness of bachelor's degree holders to live and serve in rural communities. Competition is open to domestic graduates in all fields of study. Successful candidates are appointed to civil service positions and receive three to four months training as follows: 3 credit hours each of Economic & Community Devel., Educational Psych., Human Relations, Rural & Urban Society, Social Anthro., Social and Polit. Philos., Social Research Methods and Social Problems; plus 15 credit hours of field work, prior to placement in a rural community.

Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)

Address: P.O. Box 2754, Bangkok. AIT is located 42 km north of Bangkok on a 400-acre campus provided by the Thai Government.

Background: Founded in 1959 as the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, the school acquired independent status and its present name in 1967. AIT is a regional institute which provides training unavailable elsewhere in the region. It is governed by an international board of trustees (the only university in Thailand not governed by the Office of University Affairs). Students come from 20 countries in the Southeast Asian region. Presently, more than 75% of the students come from outside Thailand; eventually more than 85% will be non-Thai.

Table 20

The University General Requirement Programme, Thammasat U. (1977)

Students must take 36 credit hours of the University General Requirement Courses as follows:

1. Sciences and Mathematics (8 credits)
   - Physical Science* (Science & Society, 2 credits; Man & Physical Sci., 3; Development of Natural Science, 3)
   - Biological Science* (Man, Physiological & Psychological Basis, 2 credits; Man & Biological Sci., 3; Life & Environment, 3)
   - Mathematics (Fundamental Mathematics, 3 credits *or* General College Mathematics, 3)
2. Humanities (10 credits)
   - Eastern Civilization, 3 credits
   - Western Civilization, 3 credits
   - Thai Civilization (2 credits) *and* one of the following: Fundamentals of Philosophy, 2 credits; Fundamentals of Religions, 2; Man & Literature, 2; Man: Arts & Music, 2.
3. Social Science (6 credits)
   - Society and Government (3 credits) *and* one of the following: Man & Society, 3 credits; Fundamentals of Law, 3; Society & Economy, 3.
4. Languages (12 credits)
   - Thai Usage I, 3 credits; Thai Usage II, 3 credits, plus 2 courses from one of the following: Chinese, 3 credits; English, 3; French, 3; German, 3; Japanese, 3; Russian, 3.

Total Credits: 36

*Students must select one Physical Science Course and one Biological Science Course, for a total of 5 credit hours.

Calendar: September-December; January-April; April-August.

Enrollment: 1,057.

Language of Instruction: English.

Library: 80,000 volumes.

Admission: A bachelor's degree or its equivalent, undergraduate grades which are "well above average," and English proficiency are required for admission to master's level and diploma programs; the above requirements and a master's degree or its equivalent are required for admission to doctoral level programs.

Degrees: Certificates, Dip. AIT; M.Eng.; M.Sc.; D.Tech.Sc.; D.Eng.

- Certificate programs: A Certificate of Attendance is issued to students completing at least one term of enrollment in no fewer than 9 credits of course work. Even though this program is intended for study of a limited nature, all candidates must meet the

same entrance requirements as master's degree applicants, plus preferably being able to show two years of professional experience since completion of the undergraduate degree.

- Diploma of the Asian Institute of Technology: The Dip. AIT program is offered in order to provide advanced training and study on specific topics. Diploma program applicants must meet the same entrance requirements as students applying for admission at the master's degree level. To complete the diploma program, a student must complete a minimum of 24 hours of course work, including 2-6 hours credit for special studies leading to the presentation of a project report. Diploma program students must also pass a comprehensive exam. The Dip. AIT generally requires two full terms for completion, but a student may complete the Diploma by enrolling full-time for one term and part-time for the equivalent of an additional full-time term. In any event, the Diploma program must be completed within two years of initial enrollment.
- Master's Degrees: Students with undergraduate engineering degrees pursue the Master of Engineering (M.Eng.) degree, while those with non-engineering degrees work toward the Master of Science (M.Sc.) degree. While both master's programs require a minimum attendance of four full-time terms, most students require five terms for the completion of the degree. Thesis and non-thesis options are available in both the M.Eng. and M.Sc. programs. The non-thesis (or "course work") option requires a minimum of 55 hours of course work, to include 3-12 hours credit for an independent study project under the direction of a faculty supervisor. Under the thesis option, students must complete a minimum of 30 semester hours of course work and present a thesis based on research carried out under the supervision of their program committee.
- Doctoral Degrees: The Doctor of Engineering (D.Eng.) degree program is open to applicants with an undergraduate degree in engineering, while students presenting non-engineering degrees pursue the Doctor of Technical Science (D.Tech.Sc.) degree. Both doctoral programs require a minimum of five terms of full-time study, although most students require six or more terms to complete the program. Both doctoral programs require a qualifying exam, consisting of written and oral comprehensive exams, and presentation and successful defense of a dissertation. Doctoral students must complete all requirements for the degree within five years of advancement to candidacy.

Grading System: A = 4.0 quality points; B+ = 3.5; B = 3.0; C+ 2.5; C =2.0; D = 1.0; F = 0. An overall GPA of 2.75 is required for graduation; only grades of C or higher may be utilized when fulfilling the credit-hour requirement for graduation. Grading tends to be extremely low; therefore, the 2.75 GPA for graduation represents a rather high standard.

Divisions of the Asian Institute of Technology:

Agricultural & Food Engineering

Founded, 1977; enrollment (1977), 31. (Out of 55 applicants, 15, or 27%, were admitted in 1977; all were placed on scholarships, and only 6% were Thai.)

Fields of Study: Agricultural Soil & Water Eng.; Agricultural Systems Eng. & Mgmt., Rural Development Planning.

Community & Regional Development

Founded, 1971; enrollment (1977), 202. (Out of 493 applicants, 163, or 33%, were admitted in 1977; 84% of the students held scholarships, and 17% were Thai.)

Fields of Study: Human Settlements Planning (with sub-fields in Public Policy & Social Devel., Regional Devel. Plan., Urban Plan. & Housing), Rural Devel. Plan.

Environmental Engineering

Founded, 1964; enrollment (1977), 131. (Out of 716 applicants, 215, or 30%, were admitted in 1977; 88% of the students held scholarships, and 34% were Thai.)

Fields of Study: Environmental Tech. & Mgmt., Water & Wastewater Eng.

Geotechnical & Transportation Engineering

Founded, 1977, incorporating the former Divisions of Highway Engineering (1969) and Soil Engineering (1966); enrollment (1977), 194. (Out of 296 applicants, 151, or 51%, were admitted in 1977; 91% of the students held scholarships, and 29% were Thai.)

Fields of Study: Eng. Geol., Soil Eng., Transportation Eng., Transportation Systems.

Highway Engineering[7]

Industrial Engineering & Management

Founded, 1963; enrollment (1977), 132. (Out of 1,868 applicants, 299, or 16%, were admitted in 1977; 85% of the students held scholarships, and 23% were Thai.)

Fields of Study: Industrial Engineering & Management.

Soil Engineering[7]

Structural Engineering and Construction

Founded, 1960; enrollment (1977), 183. (Out of 850 applicants, 204, or 24%, were admitted in 1977; all were placed on scholarships, and 26% were Thai.)

Fields of Study: Construc. Eng. & Mgmt., Struc. Eng. & Mater., Struc. Eng. & Mechan.

Water Resources Engineering

Founded, 1959; enrollment (1977), 184. (Out of 172 applicants, 93, or 54%, were admitted in 1977; 84% of the students held scholarships, and 22% were Thai.)

Fields of Study: Coastal Eng.; Hydraul. Eng.; Irriga. Eng.; Water Resources Devel.

Supportive Services at AIT

1. The Regional Computing Center not only serves AIT's students, faculty and administration, but also local and regional agencies. Seminars, short courses, and conferences on computer technology and programming are also offered on a special non-degree basis in this well-equipped facility. The U.S. Government donated the building while IBM donated a 370/145 computer system and all classroom and office furnishings.

2. The Regional Documentation Center was established in March 1971, incorporating the Asian Information Center for Geotechnical Engineering-AGE (1973), and the International Ferrocement Information Center-IFIC (1976). The AGE serves as a clearing-house in Asia for information on geotechnical engineering design, construction, and research projects and publishes a newsletter, a professional journal, and geotechnical engineering abstracts. The IFIC has been established to serve the same function for information on ferrocement projects that the AGE does for Geotechnical En-

7. See Geotechnical and Transportation Engineering.

gineering projects. Both AGE and IFIC receive support from the International Development Research Center of Canada. The IFIC is also supported by the government of New Zealand and the U.S. Agency for International Development-AID.

3. The Language and Media Center staff tests all new AIT students upon arrival and assigns them to one, two, or three terms of English study, occasionally exempting some. All students are encouraged to make use of the language laboratory and self-instructional materials available at the Center. The Center also offers an intensive pre-degree program each May for students who need to raise their English proficiency to a level high enough for a full program of academic study in August.

4. Dormitories and married student housing, as well as other services, are available on campus.

Private Colleges

Very limited information is available for some of the private colleges. Unless otherwise stated, all information is for 1977, and the language of instruction is Thai.

Assumption Business Administration College (ABAC)

Address: Huamark Sub-Borough Bangkapi, Bangkok 24.

Background: Founded in 1972; also known as Assumption College of Business Administration.[8]

Language of Instruction: Thai and English.

Grading System: 90-100 (A) = 4 quality points; 80-89 (B) = 3; 70-79 (C) = 2; 60-69 (D) = 1; below 60 (F) = 0.

Faculties: Accountancy, Finance & Banking, Marketing, Personnel Management. (A Faculty of Data Processing or Business Computer Science has been proposed.) All bachelor's degree programs are 4 yrs. in length.

Bangkok College

Address: 404 Rama IV Road, Prakanong, Bangkok 11.

Background: Founded in 1962 as Thai Technique School or Thai Polytechnic Institute; acquired current status and name in 1970.

Calendar: June-October/November-March, day students; July-November/November-April/April-July, evening students.

Enrollment (1977): 1,171 day students (433 men, 738 women); 194 evening students (117 men, 77 women).

Language of Instruction: Thai. English in some advanced courses; 12 hours of ESL required of all students.

---

8. The Brothers of St. Gabriel operate several elementary and secondary schools in Thailand with the word "Assumption" as part of their names (e.g., Assumption Commercial College and Assumption College). ABAC is the only degree-granting institution among them.

Library: 17,465 volumes; 209 periodicals.

Admission: Entrance exams in English, Math, and General Knowledge required.

Grading System: 90-100 (A/Excellent) = 4 quality points; 80-89 (B/Good) = 3; 70-79 (C/Fair) = 2; 60-69 (D/Poor) = 1; below 60 (F/Failure) =0.

Faculties/Degrees/Departments: Accounting/B.Acc.; Business Admin./B.B.A./Finance, Mgmt., Marketing, Personnel, Sec. Sci., Mass Comm. & Public Relations/B.M.C./ Journalism, Public Relations. All bachelor's degree programs are 4 yrs. in length. A 3-yr. course leading to a Cert. in Sec. Sci. is also offered.

The College of Business Administration

Address: 73 Rama VI Road, Bangkok 4.

Background: Founded in 1968 as the Business Administration School; adopted current name in 1970.

Calendar: June-October; November-March.

Library: 7,951 volumes.

Grading System: 90-100 (A/Very Good) = 4 quality points; 80-89 (B/Good) = 3; 70-79 (C/Satisfactory) = 2; 60-69 (D/Poor, Passing) = 1; less than 60 (F/Failure) = 0. Students must maintain an overall GPA of 2.0 in order to graduate.

Faculties/Degrees/Enrollment: Accounting/B.Acc./237; Business Administration/B.B.A./ 126; Economics/B.Econ./119; Law/LL.B./330. All degrees are 4 years in length.

Affiliated Institution: The Dhurakitbunditaya Commercial School (secondary level).

The College of Commerce

Address: Superhighway, Phya Thai, Wipawadeerungsit Road, Bangkok 4.

Background: Founded in 1940 as Raj Archeewa Sukaa (Commerce School); acquired current status and name in 1963; also known as the College of Commerce of the Thai Chamber of Commerce. (Future emphasis is to be placed on developing a well-qualified teaching staff. In 1974, the College employed 50 full-time and 200 part-time instructors; in 1977, there were 110 full-time and 200 part-time. A Faculty of Humanities is proposed for 1979.)

Calendar: June-October; November-March.

Enrollment: 4,700.

Library: 8,958 volumes.

Grading System: A (Excellent) = 4 quality points; B (Good) = 3; C (Fair) = 2; D (Poor) = 1; F (Failure) = 0.

Faculties/Degrees/Length of Program: Accounting/B.Acc./4 yrs.; Business Administration/B.B.A./4 yrs.; Economics/B.A. (Econ.)/4 yrs. (Admissions to the 3-yr. Diploma programs in Accounting and Economics were discontinued in 1976 when the last students were admitted; those students are scheduled to graduate in 1979.)

Krirk College

Address: 65 Sukhumwit Road, Samut Prakarn, Bangkok 29.

Background: Founded in 1961 as Pasa and Wichacheep School; acquired current status and name in 1970.

Calendar: June-October; November-March.

Enrollment (1977): 443 (58 men, 385 women).

Library: 12,000 volumes.

Admission: Entrance exams in English, Math, and General Knowledge required.

Faculties/Date Founded/Degrees/Length of Program: Business Administration/1970/B.B.A./4 yrs.; Economics/1970/B.A./4 yrs.; Liberal Arts/1977/4 yrs.

Grading System: A (Excellent); B (Good); C (Fair); D (Poor); F (Failure).

Affiliated Institutes: (1) Krirk's Institute of Foreign Languages; (2) Krirk School.

Patana College

Patana College, located in Bangkhen, Bangkok, was founded in 1970 and closed in 1976. Four-year bachelor's degrees in Accountancy and Bus. Admin. were offered.

Payap College

Address: 48/5 Huay Kaew Road, Chiang Mai.

Founded: 1974 by American missionaries.

Calendar: June-October; November-March.

Language of Instruction: Thai (plus English in upper levels in some subjects).

Admission: M.S. V (grade 12) plus entrance exam administered by College.

Faculties/Degrees: Personnel Admin., Humanities, Languages, Music, Nursing, Philosophy/Religion, Social Sciences. All bachelor's degrees are 4 yrs. in length; Dip. in Nurs., 3 yrs.; 6-mth. course in midwifery for grads. of Diploma program.

Grading System: A, B, C, D, F (U.S. system).

Saengtham College

Address: 1/20 Petkasem Road, Sampran District, Nakhon Pathom.

Founded: 1975.

Calendar: June-October; November-March.

Enrollment (1977): 90 (all men).

Language of Instruction: Thai and English.

Library: 5,199 volumes.

Admission: Entrance examination in English required.

Faculties/Date Founded/Degrees: Arts/1975/B.A. in Philosophy/4 yrs.; Proposed: Divinity (Theology)/1979/B.D. (Bachelor of Divinity).

Grading System: A (Excellent) = 4 quality points; B (Good) = 3; C (Fair) = 2; D (Poor) = 1; F (Failure) = 0. An overall GPA of 2.0 for at least 144 credit hours is required for graduation.

Siam Technical College

Address: 235 Petkasem Road, Phasi Charoen, Bangkok 16.

Founded: 1973.

Calendar: June-October; November-March.

Library: 11,238 volumes.

Faculties/Degrees/Length of Program: Business Admin./B.B.A./4 yrs.; Mechanical Technology (Higher Technical Certificate)/2 yrs. after M.S. VI (grade 13) or 3 yrs. after M.S. V (grade 12).

South-East Asia College

Address: 19/1 Petkasem Road, Nongkhaem, Bangkok 16.

Founded: 1973.

Calendar: July-November; December-April.

Library: 1,418 volumes.

Grading System: A (Excellent) = 4; B (Good) = 3; C (Fair) = 2; D (Passing) = 1; F (Failure) = 0. An overall GPA of 2.0 is required for graduation.

Departments/Date Founded/Enrollment (1977)/Degrees: Business Admin./1977/92/B.Acc./4 yrs.; Polytechnics/1973/255/Higher Technical Cert., Automotive Tech., Bldg. Construc. Tech., Electical Power Tech., Electronics Tech./2 yrs. after M.S. VI (grade 13) or 3 yrs. after M.S. V (grade 12).

Sri Pathum College

Address: 61 Phaholyodhin Road, Bangkhen, Bangkok 9.

Founded: 1970 as Thai Suriya College; acquired present name in 1972.

Calendar: June-November; November-April.

Library: 8,507 volumes.

Grading System: A = 4 quality points; B = 3; C = 2; D = 1; F = 0.

Faculties/Date Founded/Enrollment (1977): Business Admin./1971/108; Commerce and Accountancy/1975/165; Engineering/1970/60; Law/1970/241; Polytechnics/1970/560.

Degrees: All Faculties offer 2-yr. certificate, 3-yr. diploma, and 4-yr. bachelor's degree programs.

Military Education

Included in this section with the three postsecondary level Military Academies and the Police Cadet Academy is the Armed Forces Academies

Preparatory School, a secondary school. All figures used are for 1977 unless otherwise stated. The language of instruction for all five institutions is Thai.

The Armed Forces Academies Preparatory School (AFAPS)

Background: AFAPS is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense. The three postsecondary Military Academies (described in this section) will consider only graduates of AFAPS for admission. (The Police Cadet Academy will consider M.S. V [grade 12] graduates as well as graduates of AFAPS.)

Calendar: May-September; October-March. Students receive 30 hours of academic instruction and 7 hours of basic military training for each of 36 weeks during the academic years. (The civilian upper secondary school calendar calls for 30 hours of instruction for 35 weeks.)

Admission: Each year 10,000 students apply for admission to the 2-year pre-cadet program; approximately 600 are accepted. To enter the school, a student must (1) be a Thai citizen of Thai extraction; (2) be 14-18 years of age; (3) be physically fit; (4) have completed M.S. III (grade 10); and (5) pass the school entrance exam.

Programs: The academic curriculum is similar to the science stream of the upper secondary school and consists of five required areas of study: English, Mathematics, Science, Social Science, and Thai. Mathematics study consists of 2 full years of Algebra, Trigonometry, and Set Theory & Logic, and one year of Plane Geometry, Solid Geometry, and Statistics. Areas covered within the Science component include 2 years of Physics (mechanics, magnetism and electricity, and heat, light and sound) and 2 years of Chemistry. The Thai, English, and Social Science components are also similar to the upper secondary school curriculums in the same areas of study.

Grading System: Performance is determined by mid-year and year-end exams. The following grading system is used: A (Excellent); B (Good); C (Fair); D (Poor); F (Failure).

Pre-cadets must attend 75% of their classes and must receive conduct grades of 60% in order to pass each year. Graduates are eligible to apply for admission to one of the three Military Academies or the Police Cadet Academy.

Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy (CRMA)

Address: 113 Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok.

Background: Founded in 1887 as the Royal Military Academy; name changed to Royal Technical Academy in 1934; acquired present name in 1948.

Enrollment (1977): 1,200.

Calendar: May-August; September-January (field training, January-March).

Library: 13,000 volumes.

Admission: Each year 250-300 cadets are chosen from the graduates of the Armed Forces Academies Preparatory School (previously discussed in this section). Regular M.S. V graduates are not considered for admission.

Degrees/Majors/Length of Program: B.S./Civil Eng., Electrical Eng., Law & Social Sciences, Mechanical Eng., Ordnance Eng., Physics/5 years.

Curriculum: All cadets enroll for a minimum of 20 credit hours each semester. A total of 209 credit hours is required for graduation. Of the 209 hours, 53 (or 20%) are

Table 21

Academic Curriculum, Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy (CRMA)

First Year

First Semester	Credits	Second Semester	Credits
Calculus I & Analytic Geom.	4	Calculus II	4
General Chemistry I	3	General Chemistry II	3.5
Engineering Drawing	2.5	Thai History I	1.5
English I	2.5	Hist. of Modern Europe	3.5
Thai I	2.5	English II	2.5
Military Hygiene	2	Thai II	2.5
General Psychology I	2	Military Science I	10.5
Morals I	1	Total	28.0
Military Science I	5		24.5
Total	24.5	First Year Total	52.5

Second Year

First Semester	Credits	Second Semester	Credits
Calculus III	4	Differential Equations	4
Surveying I	5	General Physics I	4
Organic Chemistry	5	Surveying II	4
English III	2.5	English IV	2.5
Far East History	2.5	Thai III	2.5
First Aid	2	Military Science II	10.5
General Psychology II	2	Total	27.5
Morals II	1		29.0
Military Science II	5		
Total	29.0	Second Year Total	56.5

Third Year

First Semester	Credits	Second Semester	Credits
Probability & Stat.	4	Linear Algebra & Adv. Calculus	4
General Physics II	4	Engineering Mechanics	4
Elec. Circuits & Basic Electronics	4	DC-AC Machinery	4.5
Automotive Mechanics	4	Sources of Energy	2
English V	2.5	Armament	2
Law I	2	English VI	2.5
Military Instructing I	2	Military Science III	7.5
Military Leadership I	2	Total	26.5
Military Science III	4		28.5
Total	29.5	Third Year Total	55.0

Fourth Year

First Semester	Credits	Second Semester	Credits
Electronic Circuits	4.5	Strength & Materials II	4
Strength of Materials I	4	Elementary Fluid Mechanics	4
Elementary Engineering Thermodynamics	4	English VIII	2.5
English VII	2.5	Military Science IV	5
Prin. of Econ. & War Econ.	4	Electives	4 + 4
Comparative Government	2.5	Total	23.5
Military Instructing II	1		24.5
Military Science IV	2	Fourth Year Total	48.0
Total	24.5		

Fifth Year

First Semester	Credits	Second Semester	Credits
Introduction to Ballistics	2	Construc. Materials & Techniques	2.5
Basic Gun Construction	2	Military History	4
English IX	2.5	English X	2.5
Law II	4	Army Medical Services	1
Principles of Public Admin.	2.5	Military Leadership II	1
International Relations	2.5	Military Science V	3.5
Electives	4 + 4	Electives	4 + 4 + 4
Total	23.5	Total	26.5
			23.5
		Fifth Year Total	50.0

devoted to military science courses. One credit hour represents 16 lecture hours or 32 hours of lab work. (The standard curriculum is shown as Table 21.) There are six areas of concentration, and each requires seven courses (some required and some elective), in addition to the standard curriculum.

First year courses are numbered 101-199; second year courses, 201-299; third year courses 301-399; fourth year courses, 401-499; and fifth year courses, 501-599. The second digit of each course number indicates whether the course is required or is an elective (0 for required; 5 for elective). The third digit represents the semester in which the course is offered (odd numbers for the first semester; even for the second).

Grading System: Each course is graded on a 0-4 scale. Letter grades are then assigned as follows: 3.40-4.00 = A (Excellent); 2.80-3.39 = B (Good); 2.40-2.79 = C (Average); 2.00-2.39 = D (Barely Passing); below 2.00 = F (Failed). The grade "P" replaces an F if the cadet passes re-examination in a failed course, but the grade points earned on the first exam are not changed.

The maximum grade of 4 is determined by distributing 400 possible points as follows: mid-term exam = 30% or 120 points; final exam = 40% or 160 points; quizzes and assignments = 30% or 120 points.

Cadets with a GPA lower than 2.40 or with a single failing grade are not permitted to advance to the next year. (Approximately 15% of each entering class fails the first

year of study.) Cadets may be re-examined in failed courses; if the re-examination is passed, a grade of P is assigned and the cadet may continue to the next year of study.

"First Honor Graduate" is awarded to the cadet who achieves the highest academic standing during the 5-year course of study. "Department Honors" are awarded to graduating cadets who achieve the highest academic standing in their majors. Gold medals are awarded each year to those cadets whose GPA is 3.6 or higher, with no grade below C; silver medals are awarded to those with a GPA in the 3.40-3.59 range, with no grade below C.

The Royal Thai Air Force Academy (RTAFA)

Address: Donmuang, Bangkok.

Founded, 1953; enrollment (1977), 695.

Calendar: April-August; September-January.

Library: 8,000 volumes.

Admission: Each year 100-130 cadets are chosen from the graduates of the Armed Forces Academies Preparatory School (previously discussed in this section). Regular M.S. V graduates are not considered for admission.

Degree/Majors/Length of Program: B.S./Aeronautical Eng., Electrical Eng., Mechanical Eng., General Science (Systems Mgmt.)/5 years.

Curriculum: The first semester of the first year of the 5-year program is comprised of common required courses. The second semester of the first year, the cadets are channeled into either General Science or Engineering study. Assignments are made according to cadet preference, GPA, and aptitude test scores.

The core curriculum is comprised of 37 courses for a total of 122 semester hours. An additional 76 semester hours are devoted to courses in the student's major.

A total of 198 credits, distributed as follows, are required for graduation: Applied Sciences, 22; Basic Sciences, 41½; Humanities and Social Sciences, 40½; Military Studies, 18; and courses in the major, 76.

The three engineering curriculums compare favorably with U.S. engineering programs. The General Science curriculum, while dealing with systems management, is not comparable to study for a U.S. business degree per se. The curriculum does contain math and other highly analytical courses such as Simulation and Gaming Technology, Applied Queing Theory, Stochastic Process, and Operations Mgmt. and Systems Analysis, along with Engineering and Social Science courses.

Grading System: 90-100 = A (Excellent); 75-89 = B (Good); 60-74 = C (Satisfactory); 40-59 = D (Passing); below 40 = F (Failing).

Despite rigorous admissions standards, 20% of the cadets must repeat the entire first year of study. Requirements for graduation are a cumulative GPA of 60%, with no single class grade lower than 40%, and a 60% average in the major area of study, conduct, and physical and military training. Graduates are assigned to either flight training (as pilots or navigators) or to the mission control area. Outstanding graduates have received full scholarships for graduate study in France, Germany, Japan, or the USA. Australia is to be added to this list in 1978.

The Royal Thai Naval Academy (RTNA)

Address: Samut Prakarn.

Founded, 1898; enrollment (1977), 475.

Calendar: April-August; October-February. A 21-day mid-year training cruise is taken from mid-September through early October; a 45-day final training cruise from late February through early April.

Library: 6,000 volumes.

Admission: Each year 100 cadets are chosen from the graduates of the Armed Forces Preparatory School (previously discussed in this section). Regular M.S. V graduates are not considered for admission.

Degrees/Majors/Length of Program: B.S./Analytical Mgmt., Electrical Eng., Hydrography Eng., Mechanical Eng./5 years.

Curriculum: The 5-year course of study is divided into a common first year of basic studies and 4 years of specialized study in a major field. All cadets take 66 hours of basic studies; 79 hours of professional (military science) courses; 40-44 hours of core courses; and 51-55 hours in the major field of study.

The semester hours required for the completion of the B.S. degrees in the various majors are as follows: Analytical Mgmt., 240; Electrical Eng. and Mechanical Eng., 241; Hydrography Eng., 239.

Grading System: A (Excellent) = 4 quality points; B (Very Good) = 3; C (Good) = 2; D (Pass) = 1; F (Failure) = 0.

To pass from one year of study to the next, cadets must achieve an overall GPA of 2.0, with no grade below D, and achieve grades of 60% in physical education, 65% in professional training, 60% in conduct, and 60% in aptitude. Approximately 10% of each entering class must repeat the entire first year.

An overall GPA of 2.0 is required for graduation. First Class Honours are awarded to those achieving an overall GPA of 3.5 or higher; Second Class Honours are awarded for GPAs in the 3.25-3.49 range.

The Police Cadet Academy

Address: Sampran, Nakorn Pathom.

Founded, 1904; enrollment (1977), 650.

Calendar: June-November; December-May.

Library: 2,500 volumes. (A major expansion of the library is planned with the number of volumes being increased to 6,000 by 1979.)

Admission: Applicants must be M.S. V (grade 12) graduates and must present Joint Higher Education Entrance Examination-JHEEE scores on English, Math, Science, and Thai. Graduates of the Armed Forces Academies Preparatory School (previously discussed in this section) do not have to take the JHEEE in order to be eligible for admission.

Until 1977, when 200 new cadets entered the Academy, only 150 had been accepted each year. Plans call for increasing the new enrollment by 50 each year until 1979, when 300 new cadets will enter. This will double the size of the Academy by 1982.

Curriculum: The 4-year course of study is described as both theoretical and practical. The theoretical courses fall into three categories: Law, Police Science, and General Subjects. The practical portion of the curriculum is devoted to physical education, military training, and weapons training. Between semesters, additional practical training is provided as follows: first year, jungle warfare training (2-3 weeks); second year, paratrooper training (5 weeks); third year, riot control training (3 weeks); fourth year, one semester of on-the-job training in a provincial police station and one semester in a metropolitan police station. (See Table 22 for the curriculum.)

The degree earned at the end of 4 years of study is called the Bachelor's Degree in Public Administration (Police). It is not comparable to a typical U.S. bachelor's degree. With 29% of the clock hours of the curriculum devoted to physical training and 46% to Police Science and Law courses, only 25% of the total number of class hours are left for General Subjects. Not all General Subjects are academic, and several of the Police Science courses are more practical than theoretical. Thus this degree is a more highly specialized bachelor's level degree in Police Science than is usually offered by U.S institutions.

Table 22

Curriculum, Police Cadet Academy

Courses 1st Year	Clock Hours	Courses 2nd Year	Clock Hours
General Subjects		**General Subjects**	
English	108	English	108
First Aid	36	Map Drawing & Reading	36
Logic	36	Police Ethics	18
Map Drawing & Reading	36	Psychology	36
Official Correspondence	36	Science	36
Police Ethics	18	Sociology	36
Psychology	36	**Law**	
Science	36	Administrative Law	54
Sociology	36	Criminal Code	108
Law		Criminal Procedure Code	72
Constitutional Law & Electoral Law	36	Law of Evidence	36
Criminal Code	108	Law of the Organization of Courts of Justice	36
Criminal Procedure Code	36	**Police Science**	
Jurisprudence	36	Fingerprinting	36
Police Science		Police Communications	18
Fire Extinguishing	36	Police Photography	18
Police Rules & Regulations		Police Records	36
Admin. Procedure	72	Police Rules & Regulations	
Criminal Procedure	36	Admin. Procedure	72
Police Tactics	18	Criminal Procedure	72
Physical Training		**Physical Training**	
Military Training	108	Military Training	108
Physical Education	116	Physical Education	116
Weapons	36	Weapons	36
Total	1,016	Total	1,088

Table 22 *(continued)*

Courses 3rd Year	Clock Hours
General Subjects	
English	108
Human Relations	18
Police Ethics	18
Research Term Paper	72
Science	36
Law	
Civil & Commercial Code	36
Criminal Acts	36
Criminal Code	72
Criminal Procedure Code	72
Law of Evidence	36
Police Science	
Criminal Interrogation	72
Criminal Investigation	72
Criminology & Penology	36
Police Administration	36
Police Lab Science	108
Police Patrol	36
Police Rules & Regulations	
Administrative Procedure	36
Criminal Procedure	72
Physical Training	
Military Training	108
Physical Education	166
Weapons	36
Total	1,282

Courses 4th Year	Clock Hours
General Subjects	
English	96
Leadership	36
Organization & Mgmt.	36
Police Ethics	18
Research Methodology	36
Research Term Paper	64
Statistics	36
Thai Politics & Gov't.	36
Law	
Civil & Commercial Code	36
International Law	64
Police Science	
Criminal Interrogation	64
Forensic Medicine	64
Juvenile Delinquency	28
Police Administration	36
Police Tactics	18
Public Relations	14
Traffic Control	64
Vice Control	28
Physical Training	
Military Training	92
Physical Education	144
Weapons	72
Total	1,082

AUTHOR'S NOTE: The clock hours can be divided by 36 to convert to U.S. semester hours of undergraduate credit.

Grading System: Grades are listed as a percentage of 100, and no letter grades are assigned. An overall average of 60% is required for graduation. Each cadet receives 100 disciplinary marks each year. If the cadet has fewer than 60 marks left by examination time, he is not permitted to take final exams and fails the entire year. Cadets must also have 75% class attendance in order to take the final exams. Mid-year exam scores determine 30% of the final grade, and final exams 70%.

Buddhist Universities

All information given is for 1977, and the language of instruction for the Buddhist universities is Thai.

Mahachulalongkorn Buddhist University
(Mahachulalongkornrajvidyalaya)

Address: Wat Mahadhatu, Bangkok 2.

Background: Founded in 1890 as Mahadhatu Vidyalaya; acquired current name in 1896; represents the Mahanikai (or majority) sect of Buddhism. Many of the Monks come from Malaysia, Cambodia, and Laos. The Thai Government contributes one million Baht ($50,000) per year toward the operating budget of the university; other support comes from donations. The Monks work in order to propagate the Buddhist religion, but outside lecturers must be paid (some donate their time). Student fees are 120 Baht ($6) per year.

Calendar: May-October; October-March.

Library: 12,000 volumes.

Admission: Students must have completed M.S. V (grade 12) or a recognized equivalent; they must also pass entrance exams in Pali, Thai, English, General Knowledge, and Math, and must have a personal interview.

Grading System: A (Excellent) = 90-100%; B (Good) = 75-89%; C (Average) = 65-74%; D (Barely Passing) = 60-64%; E (Failure) = 0-59%. All students must complete at least 200 credit hours with a minimum GPA of 2.0 for the B.A. degree.

Faculty of Buddhism

Founded, 1950; enrollment (1977), 147.

Degrees/Length of Program/Areas of Study: Diploma in Buddhism/3 yrs.; B.A. in Buddhism/4 yrs./Pali, Philosophy, Religion.

Faculty of Education

Founded, 1961; enrollment (1977), 32.

Degrees/Length of Program/Areas of Study: Dip. in Education/3 yrs.; B.A. in Ed./4 yrs./Library Sci., Psychology, Scientific Theory, Teacher Ed.

Faculty of Humanities and Social Welfare

Founded, 1963; enrollment (1977), 29.

Degrees/Length of Program/Areas of Study: Dip. in Humanities and Social Welfare/3 yrs.; B.A. in Humanities and Social Welfare/4 yrs./Lang., Eng., Soc.

Affiliated Schools:

1. Ecclesiastical Teacher Training College. (Founded, 1963; enrollment, 55). The Upper Ecclesiastical Teacher Certificate is awarded upon successful completion of the 2-year teacher training program.

2. Pali Pre-University School. (Founded, 1949; enrollment, 514.) The last two years of secondary education (M.S. IV and V) are offered, utilizing the facilities of Mahachulalongkorn Buddhist U.

3. Pali Introductory School. (Founded, 1949; enrollment, 285.)

4. Pali Demonstration School. (Founded, 1949; enrollment, 359.) Study from *Pratom* V M.S. III (grades 5-10) is offered. Graduates of the demonstration school are eligible for admission to the Pali Pre-University School above.

Mahamakut Buddhist University (Mahamakatvidyalaya)[9]

Address: Wat Bovornives, Phra Sumene Road, Banglumpoo, Bangkok 2.

Background: Founded in 1966, this school represents the Tammayuth sect of Buddhism. Tammayuth is a smaller, more conservative sect begun by Rama IV, a learned Monk. Many of the Monks now come from India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. The Thai Government contributes one million Baht ($50,000) per year toward the operating budget of the school. Approximately 600,000 Baht ($30,000) in donations from the public is received each year.

Calendar: May-September; October-March.

Library: 20,000 volumes.

Grading System: A = 4 quality points; B = 3; C = 2; D = 1; E = 0.

Faculties/Degrees/Length of Program: Arts/B.A. in English/4 yrs. (All students spend the first 2 years studying general subjects in the Faculty of Arts.); Education/B.A. in Ed./4 yrs. (If enrollment is low, students may only enter one of the other three Faculties.); Religion & Philos./B.A. in Philos./4 yrs.; Social Sci./B.A. in Sociology/4 yrs.

Affiliated Schools:

1. Vajiramakat. (Founded, 1970; enrollment, 300.)
2. Mahavajiralongkorn. (Founded, 1973; enrollment, 240.)

9. Occasionally spelled Mahamongkutrajvidyalaya.

Chapter Seven

Guidelines and Placement Recommendations

Introduction

Study Abroad. The Thai Civil Service Commission (Kaw Paw) has a Division of Study Abroad which is responsible for the placement and maintenance of all government-sponsored students and government officials studying abroad. In the Fall of 1977, 418 students were studying abroad on government funds, 2,267 government officials were on study leave, and 3,730 students were studying abroad on private funds. See Appendix C.

Counseling and Other Services. The U.S. International Communication Agency-ICA maintains full-service offices in Bangkok, Chiang Mai, and Khon Kaen. A reading room with English language books and periodicals is located in Songkla. ICA offers predeparture orientation programs and counseling services for those wishing to study in the USA. The counseling services are free.

Several Thai banks also offer free counseling and assistance with placement in U.S. colleges and universities. They are the Bangkok Bank, the Bangkok Metropolitan Bank, and the Thai Farmers Bank.

The Institute of International Education-IIE in Bangkok also offers limited services for Thai students. (The IIE office which serves Southeast Asia is located in Hong Kong.)

The Binational Center. The main ICA (formerly USIS) library in Bangkok is housed in a binational center jointly sponsored by ICA and the American U. Alumni Assn.-AUAA. The AUAA was established as a social organization in 1924 by Thai students returning from study in the United States and by Americans in Thailand. In 1940, the AUAA came under the patronage of the Thai monarch. The binational center was established in 1951, and the AUA Language Center opened in 1952. The Language Center and ICA (USIS at that time) libraries were combined into an impressive and well-equipped new facility in 1969.

The Language Center offers instruction in English to Thais and in Thai to Americans and other foreigners. More than 6,000 students receive language instruction at the Center from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. five days a week. The regular

English course consists of one hour of instruction five days a week for six weeks (one term). The goal of the 15-term program is limited oral competence for communication with native speakers of English. There is also an intensive course consisting of 6 hours of instruction five days a week for 42 weeks.

Special Considerations

Accreditation. "Is it recognized (or 'accredited') by the Ministry of Education?" This is an often-heard question concerning a foreign institution with which one is not familiar. The question is not relevant to Thai educational institutions because four different ministry-level entities are responsible for the various levels of education in Thailand (see Chapter One on the organizational structure of Thai education).

Attrition. Nearly 30% of elementary school graduates enter the labor market; another 20% enter the labor market after grade 10. Only 26% of the 14-16 age group is enrolled in high school; a shockingly low 8% of the 17-18 year old population attends high school. Nearly 25% of those progressing to grade 12 must repeat that year. (See Chapter Two for information on selectivity, grading, and attrition in the elementary and secondary schools, and Chapter Six concerning competition for university admission.)

Grades and Grade Conversion. The overall grade point average (GPA) is not nearly as important as the grades in the student's major subject and related courses. A problem occurs when letter grades are translated into English; i.e., even though an A-E or A-F grading scale is common and numerical scales correspond, the word attached to the same grade may be translated differently at different institutions. For example, the grade A is translated as both "Excellent" and "Very Good"; B as "Very Good" and "Good"; C as "Good," "Fair," "Average," and "Pass"; D as "Pass," "Below Average," "Barely Passing," "Poor," and "Weak"; and failure is represented by either E or F, depending upon the institution.

Transliteration from Thai to English. There exists no one correct or preferred method of transliterating from the Thai alphabet to English; therefore, various spellings of proper nouns will be found when dealing with Thai names and credentials. The best approach is to sound out the name phonetically. If the name is similar to one found in this publication, it is probably a different spelling rather than a different entity, e.g. Chiang Mai and Chieng Mai represent the same town, and both will sometimes be spelled as one word. Other potentially con using spellings are Nakorn Rajasima for Nakhon Ratchasima, Petchburi for Phetchaburi, Pitsanuloke for Phitsanulok, and Dhonburi for Thonburi. Similarly, the Certificate or Diploma *in* a given subject is the same document as the Certificate or Diploma *of* a given subject.

Official Transcripts. Admissions officers should request that Thai students submit original transcripts and certificates (or copies certified by the issuing

institution or the Thai Embassy in Washington, D.C.) of all work attempted prior to their being considered for admission. Reluctance to furnish complete documentation may indicate poor grades during the period omitted.

Transcripts are available in English from all Thai colleges and universities. The M.S. V Higher Secondary School Certificate and examination results are also available in English.

One item which may not be obvious to someone reading Thai documents is the year the document was awarded. The Thai calendar is 543 years ahead of the Western calendar and the year is preceded by B.E. (Buddhist Era); in other words, A.D. 1977 is B.E. 2520. The year in which a particular credential was earned is extremely important (see Chapter Two on the three systems of elementary/secondary education operating during the last two decades).

English Proficiency. Thai students should be asked to certify English proficiency through standardized exams such as the Test of English as a Foreign Language-TOEFL.

Placement Recommendations

The placement recommendations were approved by the National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials, August 9, 1978. The role of the Council is to review and modify as necessary the recommendations drafted by the author in light of supporting textual material and the collective experience of the Council.

Educational Background of Thai Students	Placement Recommendations for U.S. Admissions Officers
A. Elementary and Secondary Levels	
1. Less than secondary school graduate	may be placed in an elementary or secondary school on a year-for-year basis.
2. Graduates of secondary school* (M.S. V, Higher Secondary School Certificate†), or the Armed Forces Academies Preparatory School	may be considered for freshman admission.
3. Graduates of vocational secondary school* (M.S. VI, Higher Vocational Secondary School Certificate‡), or a Certificate from KMIT	may be considered for freshman admission with no advanced standing credit to programs where the vocational secondary school curriculum is appropriate preparation.

*If the 6-3-3 elementary/secondary system proposed for 1978 is implemented (see Chapter Four and Tables 1 and 2), the secondary cycle will include grades 7 through 12 and will be known as *Mateyom* I-VI. The secondary leaving certificate will be known as *Mateyom* VI rather than M.S. V (*Mateyom Suksa* V). The placement recommendations for freshman admission consideration will then apply to graduates of old M.S. V and new *Mateyom* VI.

†Also known as the Upper Secondary School Certificate.

‡Also known as the Upper Vocational Secondary School Certificate.

Educational Background of Thai Students	Placement Recommendations for U.S. Admissions Officers
4. Graduates of certificate level teacher education programs (to be discontinued in 1981)	may be considered for freshman admission with no advanced standing credit where teacher education secondary school curriculum is appropriate.
B. Postsecondary Level	
1. Students who have completed studies at a vocational/technical institute	
a. but have not received the Diploma in Vocational/Technical education	may be considered for undergraduate admission, with transfer credit to be determined on a course-by-course basis.
b. and have received the Diploma in Vocational/Technical Education	may be considered for undergraduate admission with transfer credit of up to 60 semester hours to be determined on a course-by-course basis.
2. Students who have completed studies at a teacher training college or a Faculty of Education in a university	
a. and have received the One-Year Emergency Certificate	may be considered for freshman admission with no advanced standing credit.
b. but have not received the Higher Certificate in Education*	may be considered for undergraduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.
c. and have received the Higher Certificate in Education*	may be considered for undergraduate admission with transfer credit of up to 60 semester hours to be determined on a course-by-course basis.
d. and have received the B.Ed. degree.	may be considered for graduate admission.
e. and have received the Diploma in Education	may be considered for graduate admission with no transfer credit.
3. Postsecondary Certificates and Diplomas:	
Students who have completed work toward a Diploma at a postsecondary institution (including a university), the entrance qualification of which is at least the M.S. V or M.S. VI (or the proposed Mateyom VI) †	may be considered for undergraduate admission with transfer credit to be determined on a course-by-course basis.
4. University Level Education (at the 13 state universities, 10 private colleges, and 2 Buddhist Universities):	

*The present Higher Certificate will be renamed the Certificate in Education when the secondary level Certificate is phased out. The placement recommendation for the current Higher Certificate will then apply to the new Certificate in Education.

† If the entrance qualification is M.S. VI, the student who holds only the M.S. V will have to complete one year of make-up work as part of the university's diploma program.

Educational Background of Thai Students	Placement Recommendations for U.S. Admissions Officers
Students who have completed work at a university or college	
a. but have not received a bachelor's degree	may be considered for undergraduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.
b. and have completed a bachelor's degree.	may be considered for graduate admission.
c. in postgraduate diploma programs	may be considered for graduate admission with no transfer credit.
d. and have completed part of a master's degree program	may be considered for graduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.
e. and have received a master's degree	may be considered to have a degree comparable to a U.S. master's degree.
f. and have received the first professional degree in dentistry, medicine, or veterinary science	may be considered for graduate admission.
g. and have completed part of an Ed.D. program	may be considered for graduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.
h. and have received the Ed.D. degree	may be considered to have a degree comparable to an Ed.D. in the United States.
i. and have completed part of the Ph.D. program	may be considered for graduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.
j. and have received the Ph.D. degree	may be considered to have a degree comparable to a Ph.D. in the United States.
5. The Asian Institute of Technology (AIT):	
Students who have completed work at AIT	
a. but have not received a Diploma or degree	may be considered for graduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.
b. and have completed the Dip. AIT	may be considered for graduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.
c. and have completed the M.Eng. or M.Sc.	may be considered to have a degree comparable to a U.S. master's degree.
d. and have completed the D.Eng. or D.Tech.Sc.	may be considered to have a degree comparable to a professional doctorate in a related field from a U.S. institution.

Educational Background of Thai Students	Placement Recommendations for U.S. Admissions Officers
6. Military and Police Education Cadets who have completed academic work at a military academy or the Police Cadet Academy	
a. but have not received a bachelor's degree	may be considered for undergraduate admission with transfer credit determined on a course-by-course basis.
b. and have received a bachelor's degree from the Police Cadet Academy	may be considered for admission to graduate programs where this educational background is appropriate.
c. and have received a bachelor's degree from Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, The Royal Thai Air Force Academy, or the Royal Thai Naval Academy.	may be considered for graduate admission.

Appendix A

AUTHOR'S NOTE: In order to carry out this study, a preliminary survey form (designed after an initial six months of background research) was prepared and mailed to all the colleges and universities in Thailand. The assistance of the Thai Embassy in Washington, D.C., and of the Study Abroad Division of the Thai Civil Service Commission in Bangkok resulted in a 50% return rate within six weeks. Most of the remaining questionnaires were obtained during visits to the individual institutions in October and November of 1977. Where possible, all information obtained was compared with the current bulletin of each school. Information that would have highlighted institutional selectivity and attrition/retention rates often was not available.

THAI COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY SURVEY

(Please see attached letter explaining the purpose of this survey)

1. NAME OF INSTITUTION: _____

2. COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS: _____

3. GOVERNING BODY: ☐ Office of State Universities ☐ Military Education Council
☐ Bureau of Private Colleges and Universities ☐ Ministry of Education
☐ Other (please specify): _____

4. 1977 ENROLLMENT: Full-time: Undergraduate _____ Graduate _____ Men _____ Women _____
Part-time: Undergraduate _____ Graduate _____ Men _____ Women _____

5. FOUNDING DATE: _____

6. LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION: _____

7. FORMER INSTITUTIONS & THEIR FOUNDING DATES:

_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____

8. ACADEMIC CALENDAR: ☐ one term ☐ two semesters ☐ three terms
What are the beginning and ending dates of each semester or term?
1st term: from _____ to _____
2nd term: from _____ to _____
3rd term: from _____ to _____

9. ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS: Is an entrance examination required? ☐ yes ☐ no
If yes, what subjects and scores are required?

If no, please describe admission requirements:

10. GRADING SYSTEM (Please describe):

11. How many volumes are in your institution's central library? _____

12. What percentage of entering students will withdraw from your institution prior to graduation? _____ %.
Reasons for withdrawal: Academic failure _____ %; Economic conditions _____ %.
Personal reasons _____ %; Illness _____ %; Other _____ %.

13. DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS: (Please list all degrees and diplomas offered, provide the number of years required for completion of each and describe admission requirements if different than degree program admission requirements described above):

14. If the location, language of instruction, academic calendar, admission requirements or grading system is different for a particular faculty or institute, please so indicate either in the comments section (see reverse) or on a separate sheet.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

16. PLEASE TRANSCRIBE ALL INFORMATION REQUESTED:

Name of Faculty and Preceding Date	1977 Enrollment: Undergraduate	1977 Enrollment: Post grad. Dip.	1977 Enrollment: Masters	1977 Enrollment: Doctorate	Number of graduates for whom	% of students receiving	% of graduates transferring to	% of graduates from host area	Number of Graduates March/April, 1977: Diploma Programs	Bachelors Degree	Post grad. Dip.	Masters Degree	Doctoral Degree	Number of graduates continuing studies at the graduate level	Number of Faculty with: Doctorate	Masters	Bachelors	Diploma

18. AFFILIATED INSTITUTES & FOUNDING DATES:

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

17. COMMENTS (Please provide additional comments which you feel will be of value to U.S. admissions officers evaluating applicants from your institution):

105

N.B. PLEASE FORWARD A SAMPLE TRANSCRIPT AND THE GENERAL CATALOGUE OR BULLETIN OF YOUR INSTITUTION TO: J.K. Johnson, Director, Graduate Admissions, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506 U.S.A. THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

(Reverse Side of Appendix A)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Appendix B

Part I. Chart of Higher Education in Thailand

Support \ Control	I. The Office of University Affairs	II. The Ministry of Education and Other Sources of Control
Government	A. Government or "State" Universities 10 universities 3 institutes	A. Government Colleges *Ministry of Education* 1 College of Technology and Vocational Education with 28 campuses 32 vocational and technical colleges 3 commercial colleges 13 agricultural colleges 36 teacher training colleges 7 physical education colleges 1 dramatic arts college 1 fine arts college *Ministry of Public Health* 8 nursing colleges* B. Government Specialized Institutions *Other Ministries* 4 military/police academies 2 military/police nursing schools 10 other ministries' schools
Non-government	B. Private Colleges 10 private colleges	C. Private Specialized Institutions 1 Nursing College of the Bangkok Seventh Day Adventist Hospital 2 Buddhist colleges 1 Asian Institute of Technology

Sources: Adapted from *Higher Education in Thailand*, Office of the National Education Commission, October, 1977.

*There are actually only 7 nursing schools under the Ministry of Public Health; the eighth government nursing school is the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration Nursing College listed in Part II of Appendix B under B-3.

Appendix B

Part II. List of Institutions of Higher Education in Thailand

The following list of institutions of higher education in Thailand is organized according to control, type, and source of support. Institutes affiliated with colleges and universities are not included but are listed at the end of each college and university description in Chapter Six. This list was adapted from *Systems of Higher Education: Thailand*, International Council for Educational Development, 1978.

I. The Office of University Affairs

A. Government or "State" Universities

Chiang Mai University (CMU)
Chulalongkorn University
The Institute of Agricultural Technology (IAT)
Kasetsart University
Khon Kaen University
King Mongkut's Institute of Technology (KMIT)
Mahidol University
The National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA)
Prince of Songkla University (PSU)
Ramkhamhaeng University
Silpakorn University
Sri Nakharinwirot University
Thammasat University

B. Private Colleges

Assumption Business Administration College (ABAC)*
Bangkok College
College of Business Administration (CBA)
College of Commerce
Krirk College
Payap College
Saengtham College
Siam Technical College
South-East Asia College†
Sri Pathum College

II. The Ministry of Education and Others

A. Government Colleges

1. Ministry of Education

*Also known as Assumption College of Business Administration (ACBA).
†Also known as Southeast Asian College.

a. College of Technology and Vocational Education (28 campuses):

Bangkok Commercial College
Bangkok Technical College
Bangpra Agricultural College
Bopit Pimuk Commercial College
Chanthaburi Agricultural College
Chotives Vocational College
Chumpon Khetudomsak Vocational College
Poh Chang College of Arts
Jakhaphong Phowanat Commercial College
Kalasin Agricultural College
Khon Kaen Technical College
Lampang Agricultural College
Nan Agricultural College
Nakhon Sri Thammarat Agricultural College
Nonthaburi Technical College
The Northeastern Technical College
The Northern Technical College
The Northern Bangkok Engineering College
Pathumthani Agricultural College
Phitsanulok Agricultural College
Phra Nakhon Sri Ayuttaya Agricultural College
Phra Nakhon Sri Ayuttaya Commercial College
Phra Nakhon Tai Vocational College
The Southern Technical College
Surin Agricultural College
Tak Technical College
Uthen Thawai Technical College
Vocational Teachers Technical College

b. Vocational and Technical Colleges

Bangkok
Buri Ram
Chachaengsao
Chanthaburi
Chiang Mai
Chiang Rai
Chon Buri
Khon Kaen
Lam Pang
Lop Buri
Maha Sarakham
Nakhon Pathom
Nakhon Phanom
Nakhon Ratchasima
Nakhon Sawan
Nakhon Sri Thammarat
Prathumwan Engineering
Phitsanulok
Phra Nakhon Sri Ayuttaya
Phrae
Phuket
Ratchburi
Roi Et
Samut Prakan
Sisaket
Songkla
Sukhothai
Surat Thani
Surin
Ubon Ratchathani
Udon Thani
Yala

c. Commercial Colleges

Bangna
Chetupon
Thon Buri

d. Agricultural Colleges

Buri Ram
Chaiyapoom
Chaokhuntaharn
Chonburi
Chumphon
Nakhon Ratchasima
Phetchaburi
Ratchaburi
Songkla
Sisaket
Surajthani
Trang
Udon Thani

e. Teacher Training Colleges (See Table 7 for listing of the 36 Teachers Colleges, 17 of which award the B.Ed. degree.)

f. Physical Education Colleges

Ang Thong
Chiang Mai
Chon Buri
Chumphon
Maha Sarakham
Udon Thani
Yala

g. Dramatic and Fine Arts Colleges

College of Dramatic Arts (Bangkok)
College of Fine Arts

2. Ministry of Public Health (Government Nursing Colleges)

Bangkok College of Nursing
Budtha Chinaraj, Phitsanulok
Nakhon Ratchasima
Prapokklao, Chanthaburi
Saiprasitthiprasong, Ubon Ratchathani
Sawanpracharak, Nakhon Sawan
Songkla

B. Government Specialized Institutions

1. Ministry of Defense

a. Military/Police Academies

Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy (CRMA)
The Royal Thai Air Force Academy (RTAFA)
The Royal Thai Naval Academy (RTNA)
The Police Cadet Academy

b. Military & Police Nursing Schools

The Royal Thai Army Nursing School
The Police Nursing School

2. Other Ministries' Schools

Dental Health School, Chonburi
Civil Aviation Training Center
Customs School
Forestry School, Phra
Institute of Cooperative Education
Merchant Marine College
Meteorological School
The Post Office Telegraph Department School
School of Irrigation
Veterinary School

3. Bangkok Metropolitan Administration Nursing College:

Kuakaroon Hospital (Central & Vachira)

C. Private Specialized Institutions

The Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)
Mahachulalongkorn Buddhist University (Mahachulalongkornrajvidyalaya)
Mahamakut Buddhist University (Mahamakutvidyalaya)
The Nursing College of the Bangkok Seventh Day Adventist Hospital

Appendix C

Students and Government Officials Studying Abroad Under Civil Service Commission Sponsorship

Country of Study	Officials on Leave: Foundation Support	Officials on Leave: Private Support	Govt. Sponsored Students	King's Scholarship Students	Private Students	Totals
U.S.A.	445	518	256	25	1,234	2,477
Philippines	56	91	–	–	1,140	1,288
U.K.	185	75	43	11	912	1,206
India	13	64	–	–	179	256
Japan	96	41	21	–	42	202
Germany	79	66	1	–	53	199
Australia	103	41	–	–	47	191
France	96	5	12	1	80	174
Singapore	42	28	–	–	21	91
Canada	5	18	46	–	5	73
New Zealand	26	6	2	–	9	45
Netherlands	40	1	1	–	2	44
Indonesia	20	2	–	–	–	22
Malaysia	9	7	–	–	6	22
Denmark	11	8	–	–	–	19
Switzerland	3	–	–	–	13	16
Belgium	8	4	–	–	1	13
Norway	11	2	–	–	–	13
Israel	8	1	–	–	–	9
Korea	9	–	–	–	–	9
Austria	5	2	–	–	1	8
Italy	6	1	–	–	1	8
Hong Kong	1	2	–	–	3	6
Finland	4	–	1	–	–	5
Egypt	4	–	–	–	–	4
Pakistan	–	4	–	–	–	4
Brazil	2	1	–	–	–	3
Lebenon	2	–	–	–	–	2
Sweden	–	1	–	–	1	2
Bangladesh	1	–	–	–	–	1
Greece	1	–	–	–	–	1
Mexico	–	1	–	–	–	1
Nigeria	1	–	–	–	–	1
Peru	1	–	–	–	–	1
Turkey	1	–	–	–	–	1
Totals	1,277	990	381	37	3,730	6,415

Source: Thai Student Department, Royal Thai Embassy, Washington, D.C.

Appendix D

Sample Documents

1. Higher Secondary School (M.S. IV-V) Certificate, Triam Udom Suksa School 102
2. Higher Vocational Secondary School (M.S. IV-VI) Certificate, Thonburi Commercial College 103
3. Transcript, Certificate of Education (for elementary school teachers), Chiangmai Teachers College 104
4. Transcript, Certificate of Education (for secondary school teachers), Chiangmai Teachers College 105
5. Transcript, Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.), Chiangmai Teachers College 106
6. Transcript, Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B.S. Agr.), Kasetsart University 107
7 a, b, c, d. Transcript, Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) in General Management, Ramkhamhaeng University 108-109
8. Transcript, Bachelor of Laws, Thammasat University 110

Certified True Copy

TRIAM UDOM SUKSA SCHOOL

This is to certify that Miss _____ was a student in this school from the year 19 65 to 19 67 completed the school's two-year course, obtaining the Certificate of the Ministry of Education in April 19 67. The standard of the examination is equivalent to that of our former Matayom VIII or Preparatory College Course Examination. The holder of this certificate is qualified for entrance to any of the universities subject to the approval of the particular university to which the holder seeks admittance. To pass the Ministry examination, a student must obtain 50% of the total marks and at least 25% of the marks allocated in each of the major sections of the examination.

The student's marks in the school examinations (Matayom Suksa 4) and the Ministry examination (Matayom Suksa 5) are given below.

Course	Subjects of study	Number of periods per week	Number of weeks	Grades			
				Matayom Suksa 4		Matayom Suksa 5	
				Marks obtained	Full marks	Marks obtained	Full marks
Arts-Science	Thai	3	32	74	100	94	120
	English	6,7	32	90	170	124	170
	Social Studies	3	32	63	100	85	120
	Mathematics	6,7	32	206	240	229	240
	Science	10	32	194	350	246	350
	Art Study	2,-	32	32	40	-	-
	Total marks			659	1000	778	1000

The student's conduct was ~~excellent~~, good, ~~unsatisfactory~~.
The student's school activities were ~~excellent~~, good, ~~unsatisfactory~~.
Additional comments _____

The certificate is given this day December 9 19 75

(Khunying Loven Ponchamni)
Registrar

(Khunying Boonlert Kyatsuhue)
M.A. (Columbia University)
Director

Document No. 1

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Thonburi Commercial College,
Vocational Department,
Thon Buri, THAILAND.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Mr.
born on May 1, 1951; was conferred the certificate of Higher Vocational Course of Commerce in A.D. 1971.

During his academic life at the college we found this student a diligent worker and his behaviour good.

A transcript of his academic record is appended hereto:

	Percentage of marks received	Hours of study per week
First Year		
1. Accounting (Introductory)	79	6
2. General Business	63	4
3. Thai Typewriting	97	5
4. Arithmetics & Abacus Practice	62	3
5. Mathematics (Trigonometry & Algebra)	81	3
6. English Language	46	5
7. Thai Language	60	3
8. Chinese Language	63	3
9. Social Sciences	81	3
Second Year		
10. Accounting (Partnership, Bills, Joint Ventures)	76	6
11. English Typewriting	97	5
12. Business Laws	69	3
13. Salesmanship	64	3
14. Mathematics (Trigonometry, Algebra & Statistics)	68	4
15. Thai Language	67	3
16. English Language	41	5
17. Chinese Language	63	3
18. Social Sciences	81	4
Third Year (Major Subject: Accountancy)		
19. Accounting (Co-operation, Manufacturing, Vouchers, Single Entry, Consignment & Instalment Sales)	62	12
20. Stenography	—	-
21. Salesmanship	--	-
22. Advertising	--	-
23. Salesmanship & Advertising	--	-
24. Office Practice	70	7
25. Business English Language	48	9
26. Thai Language	64	3
27. Chinese Language	73	3
28. Organization & Management	--	3
29. Social Etiquette	77	1

Note: The Three Year Higher Vocational Course is equivalent to the Thirteenth Grade after having passed the Tenth Grade.

Certified True Copy.

Mr. Virochana Chaiyavayodhin
Registrar.

Given on June 8, 1973.

Mr. San Pornimit
Director.

Document No. 2

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PHAYAO TEACHERS COLLEGE

Chaibana Rd., Muangphra, Phayao. Tel.826130

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD

Name Miss. Date of birth April 19, 1957 Student No.

Date of admission Aug 24, 1978 Date of leaving April 23, 1979

Major subject Minor Subject

Course Number	Title of course	Quarter Credit Hours	Grade	Course Number	Title of course	Quarter Credit Hours	Grade
	1st Year - 1st Semester				**2nd Year - 1st Semester**		
Thai 1	Critical Ins. of reading			Thai 3	Characteristics of the Thai Language	3	C
	Writing spelling	3	C	Eng 3	Conversation	4	C
Soc 4	Geography 1	4	B	Soc 1	Structure of Thai society	3	B
Math 1	Arithmetic I, Abra	3	C	Edu 8	Family Development and Home management	3	B
Art 1	General Science 1	3	C	Sc-Lth 8	Sports and Games	1	B
Art 1	Art Appreciation	2	C	Educ 10	Preparation for Teaching	3	A
Health 1	Teaching Agricul	1	A	Educ 12	Teaching Aid	3	A
Music 1	Music and Thai Dancing1	1	B	Educ 11	Administration of primary school	1	B
Educ 6	Teaching English	1	C				
Educ 8	Teaching Science	1	B				
	2nd Year - 1st Semester				**1st Year - 2nd Semester**		
Eng 1	Conversation	4	C	Thai 4	Complex sentence	3	C
Soc 6	Thai in my	3	B	Soc 5	Geography 2	2	B
Math 2	Algebra	2	B	Math 4	Statistics	2	B
Sci 2	General Science 2	3	B	Art 3	Teaching Art	2	B
Health 6	School Health Program	1	A	Hist 5	History	2	B
Music 3	Music in Thai Dancing3	1	B	Health 7	Drug & Field Sports	1	B
Lib.1	How to use and Library	2	B	Music 4	Music and Thai Dancing 4	1	B
Educ 4	General Principles of Education	2	A	Educ 7	Educational Psychology	3	C
	3rd Year - 1st Semester				**Summer Session 1978**		
Thai 2	Thai Grammar	3	C	Thai 9	Drama & Radio	3	C
Eng 2	Conversation Drama	4	C	Soc 3	Religion	3	C
Soc 3	General Science 3	3	C	Soc 4	Geography 1	3	B
Agric 1	Principles of Agriculture	2	C	Health 4	Personal & Community Health	1	B
Sc-1	Food Nutrition	3	B	Health 5	Safety Education	1	A
Educ 1	Sub Asst	1	B	Educ 9	Teaching Thai	1	C
Educ 7	Principles Philosophies	1	C				
	3rd Year - 2nd Semester						
Eng 3	Conversations	4	C				
Soc 2	Constitutional Administra	2	C				
Math 3	Physiology Hist	3	B				
Agric 3	Principles Floriculture	1	C				
Art 2	Music Art	1	C				
Hist 1	Physics Hist	2	A				
Music 2	Music Thai Dancing 2	1	C				
Scout 3	Sub Asst Junior	1	B				
Educ 2	Child Development	2	C				
Educ 9	Principles Child Studies	1	C				
	1st Year - 2nd Semester						
Eng 4	Oral Conversation	4	B				
Soc 7	General History	2	A				
Sci 5	General Science 3	3	B				
Agric 4	Principles of Animals	2	C				
Hist 2	Art Crafts	2	B				
Educ 5	Introduction to Education	3	C				

Total number of credits earned 97 Cumulative point-hour Ratio 2.47

Qualification earned Certificate in Ed Date graduated 23 April 1979

Grading System: A-Excellent-4, B-Good-3, C-Fair-2, D-Poor-1, E-Failure-0

Date issued 23 April 1979

(Mr. Thanaseen Wudawong)
Registrar

(Miss Soontree Wongsakornsri)

Document No. 3

115

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHIANGMAI TEACHERS COLLEGE
Chotheua Rd., Chiangmai, Thailand. Tel. 36138
OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD

Name Miss... Date of birth May 18, 1947 Student No.
Date of admission May 28, 1965 Date of Leaving March 15, 1967
Major subject 1. English 2. Science Minor Subject

Course Number	Title of course	Quarter Credit Hours	Grade	Course Number	Title of course	Quarter Credit Hours	Grade
	1st(Mar-June)1965			Educ	Teaching English	2	C
Eng.6	Review some grammar	3	C	Educ	Teaching Science	2	C
Thai 5	Communication skills	3	C	Eng M.4	Develop speed and comprehension in reading	3	B
Bio.2	Botany	3	B	Physics.1	Elementary Electronics	3	C
Math 5	Basic Concepts in Math	3	C		2nd(Sept.-Nov.)1966		
His.1	Origin &xpansion of Power Countries	3	B	Thai 9	Literature	3	C
Educ.1	Principles of Modern Education	3	B	Soc.2	Social Problems	3	C
Pub.2	Track and Field	1	C	Pub.1	Games	1	B
H.E.7	Home Management	2	C	Math 8	Calculus	3	C
	2nd(Sept.-Nov.)1965			Eng.M.5	Advanced oral	3	A
Eng.7	More complicated grammar	3	B	Pub.8	School Health	2	A
Thai 6	Modern Literature	3	A	Educ	Student Teaching	5	B
Chem.2	General Chemistry	3	C		3rd(Dec.(6-Mar.67)		
Physics2	Heat, Light, and Sound	3	C	Eng 10	Advanced Reading	3	B
Math 6	Algebra	3	C	Geog.1	Economic Geography	3	B
Educ	Development Adolescence	2	C	Bio.3	Ecology	3	B
Eng.M.1	Comparison of English and Thai	3	C	Pub.3	Community Health	1	B
Agric 4	Swine Production	3	B	Chem.M.4	Elementary Organic Chemis- try	3	B
	3rd(Dec.(6-Mar.66)			Chem.M.3	Inorganic Chemistry	3	C
Thai 7	Principles of Thai Lang.1	3	C				
Eng.8	Study readers Texts	3	B		********TRANSCRIPT CLOSED********		
Math 7	Analytic Geometry	3	C				
Physics3	Electronics	3	C				
Educ	Educational Psychology	3	B				
Educ	Teaching Social Studies	2	C				
Eng.M.2	Develop Comprehension	2	C				
Handi 10	Electricity and Radio Electronics	2	B				
	1st(Mar-June)1966						
Thai 8	Principles of Thai Lang.2	3	C				
Eng.9	Skills in Reading Writing	3	B				
Physics4	Mechanics	3	C				
Educ	Preparation of Teaching	4	B				

Total number of credits earned 124 Cumulative point-hour Ratio 2.54
Qualification earned Cert.in Secondary Ed. Date graduated March 15, 1967
Grading System: A-Excellent-4, B-Good-3, C-Fair-2, D-Poor-1, E-Failure-0
Date issued: May 12, 1977

Thamanoon Weshawong
(Mr. Thamanoon Weshawong)
Registrar

Boonchan Wongsamitra
(Miss Boonchan Wongsamitra)
President

Document No. 4

116

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

APPENDIX D

CHIANGMAI TEACHERS COLLEGE
Chothana Rd., Chiangmai, Thailand. Tel.836138
OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD

Name Miss ____ Date of birth October 25, 1947 Student No. ____
Date of admission May 26, 1976 Date of Leaving March 9, 1977
Major subject General Science Minor Subject ____

Course Number	Title of course	Quarter Credit Hours	Grade	Course Number	Title of course	Quarter Credit Hours	Grade
	3rd-3rd(1976) Drop			Ed.412	Teaching of Social Studies in the Elementary School	3	B
	1st(Mar-Jun.)1977						
Soc.202	Thai Customs and Religions	2	C	Chem.451	History of Chemistry	1	B
Ed.301	Education Psychology	3	D	Phys.311	Mechanics 1	3	C
Ed.302	Audio-Visual Education	3	C	Phys.341	Physics Lab.	2	A
Bio.311	Botany	5	C	Phys.Sc.401	Construction of Classroom materials	3	B
Phys.311	Mechanics 1	3	D		2nd(Jun.-Sep.)1976		
Phys.321	Heat 1	3	D	Bio.321	Zoology	5	C
	2nd(Sept.-Nov.)1976			Chem.382	Organic and Bio Chemistry	5	C
Mu.202	Music Appreciation	2	B	Phys.321	Heat 1	3	C
Ed.303	General Methods of Teaching	3	C	Phys.382	Physics Lab.II	2	A
Bio.431	Bacteriology	4	C	Phys.Sc.311	Intro. to Astronomy	3	C
Chem.381	Principle of Chemistry 1	5	C		3rd(Dec.76-Mar.77)		
Phys.331	Geometrical Optics	3	C	Ed.402	Student Teaching or Field Work	15	B
Phys.Sc.301	Introduction to Geology	3	C				
	3rd(Dec.75-Mar.76)				******TRANSCRIPT CLOSED******		
Art.201	Art Appreciation	3	C				
Ed.313	Arithmetic for Elementary School Teachers	2	A				
Ed.415	Teaching of Science in the Elementary School	2	B				
Bio.321	Zoology	5	D				
Phys.331	Geometrical Optics	3	C				
Phys.341	Acoustics 1	3	C				
Phys.351	Electricity and Magnetism	3	C				
	1st(Mar-Jun.)1976						
L.S.101	Know Your Library	1	B				
Ed.311	Elementary Education	3	C				
Ed.314	Arts for Elementary School Teachers	2	A				
Ed.315	Music for Elem.Sch.Teachers	2	A				
Ed.401	Evaluation in Education	3	B				
Ed.411	Teaching of Language Arts in the Elementary School	3	B				

Total number of credits earned 119 Cumulative point-hour Ratio 2.29
Qualification earned Bachelor of Education Date graduated March 9, 1977
Grading System: A-Excellent-4, B-Good-3, C-Fair-2, D-Poor-1, E-Failure-0
Date issued September 13, 1977

Thamanoon Wohawong
(Mr. Thamanoon Wohawong)
Registrar

Boonchan Wongrukmitra
(Miss Boonchan Wongrukmitra)
President

Document No. 5

117

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

KASETSART UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

BANGKOK, THAILAND.

Name Mr. Born December [illegible]9(1946)

Entrance Credits from (M.S.) Trirat Wimonkaka Location [illegible]

Date of Graduation 8 พ.ย. 15, 2507 (1964) Date of Admission [illegible]15,2507(1964)

Catalogue Number	Descriptive Title of the Course	W	C	Catalogue Number	Descriptive Title of the Course	W	C
	1st Semester 1964-1965						
Chem 101a	Gen Chemistry	73	4	Rural Ed 452	[illegible]	90	3
Bot 101a	Gen Botany	70	4	Phys Ed 301b	Third Year Phys Ed	90	1
Zool 101a	Gen Zoology	70	4		**1st Semester 1967-1968**		
English 101a	First Year English	80	3	Biol 401	Prin Genetics	77	3
Agron 101a	Farm Practice	79	2	Hor 251	Introd Plant Physiol	65	3
Phys Ed 101a	First Year Phys Ed	85	1	Rural Ed 332	Gen Extension Education	79	3
Hygiene 101	Prin Hygiene	82	1	Agron 311	Cereal Crops	78	3
	2nd Semester 1964-1965			Stat 403	Gen Statistics	86	3
Chem 101b	Gen Chemistry	73	4	Agron 316	Industrial Crops	80	3
Bot 101b	Gen Botany	82	4		**2nd Semester 1967-1968**		
Zool 101b	Gen Zoology	80	4	Agron 401	Agricultural Meteorology	77	3
English 101b	First Year English	89	3	Agron 471	Plant Breeding	79	3
Agron 101b	Farm Practice	80	2	Agron 497	Seminar	85	1
Agron 102	Prin Agriculture	75	3	Agron 413	Weed and Weed Control	83	3
Phys Ed 101b	First Year Phys Ed	75	1	Agron 491	Field Plot Technique	64	3
	1st Semester 1965-1966			Agron 421	Crops Adaptation	86	3
Chem 201a	Organic Chemistry	73	4	Soils 421	Soil Fertility	56	3
English 201a	Second Year English	81	3	Farm Practice		Pass	
An Husb 101	Introd An Husb	76	3				
Bact 101	Gen Bacteriology	70	3				
Physics 102a	Prin Physics	60	3				
Math 103a	Unified Mathematics	80	2				
Agr 101	Farm Shop Practice	71	2				
Phys Ed 201a	Second Year Phys Ed	95	1				
	2nd Semester 1965-1966						
Chem 201b	Organic Chemistry	79	4				
English 201b	Second Year English	81	3				
Soils 101	Nature & Properties of Soils	82	4				
An Husb 201	Animal Nutrition	84	3				
Physics 102b	Prin Physics	79	3				
Math 103b	Unified Mathematics	86	2				
Phys Ed 201b	Second Year Phys Ed	90	1				
	1st Semester 1966-1967						
English 301a	Third Year English	82	3				
Entom 111	Gen Entomology	78	4				
Econ 113	Outline of Econ	79	3				
Agr Engr 301	Farm Business & Farm Mgmtn	63	3				
Agron 201	Important Crops of Thailand	80	4				
Phys Ed 301a	Third Year Phys Ed	63	1				
Culture 201	Gen Culture	76	1				
	2nd Semester 1966-1967						
English 301b	Third Year English	86	3				
Pl Path 111	Prin Plant Pathology	80	4				
Agr Econ 201	Prin Farm Mangmt	66	3		Weighted average = 78.35		
Agr Engr 302	Elements of Surveying	77	3				
An Husb 301	Poultry Husbandry	70	2				

Explanation :

1. A unit is defined as one lecture, recitation or quiz per week of one hour duration per semester. Laboratory, field or shop practice work is credited at the rate of one unit for each two or three-hour period.
2. When failed in a subject, no credit is given for it.
3. Passing grade system is used:
   - 90 — 100 excellent
   - 80 — 89 very good
   - 70 — 79 good
   - 60 — 69 poor or satisfactory
   - below 60 fail

Graduated with the Approval

Bachelor of [illegible] Agriculture

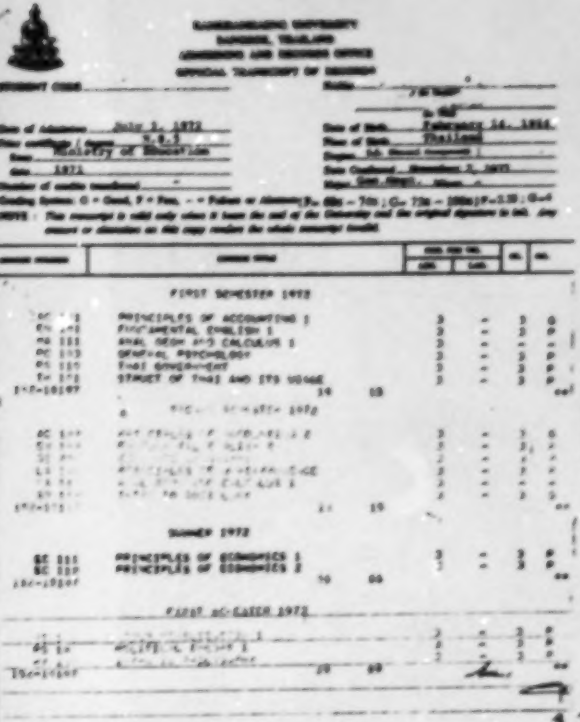
on [illegible]

Given at [illegible]

Checked by [illegible]

Document No. 6

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



KASETSART UNIVERSITY
BANGKOK, THAILAND
REGISTRATION AND RECORDS OFFICE
OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF RECORDS

STUDENT CODE

Date of Admission: July 2, 1972
Prior enrollment: [illegible]
Date: Ministry of Education
Date: 1972
Number of credits transferred:

Date of Birth: February 14, 1954
Place of Birth: Thailand
Degree: [illegible]
Date Graduated: December 2, 1975
Major: [illegible]

Grading System: 0 = Good, F = Fail, - = Failure or Absence; A = 4; B+ = 3.5; B = 3; C+ = 2.5; C = 2; D+ = 1.5; D = 1; F = 0
NOTE: This transcript is valid only when it bears the seal of the University and the original signature is not. Any amount or alteration on this copy renders the whole transcript invalid.

COURSE NUMBER	COURSE TITLE	CRED. FOR GPA: LOC.	CRED. FOR GPA: LAA.	GR.	GR.
	FIRST SEMESTER 1972				
AC 111	PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING I	3	-	3	C
EN 101	FUNDAMENTAL ENGLISH 1	3	-	3	P
MA 111	ANAL GEOM AND CALCULUS I	3	-	-	-
PS 113	GRAPHIC PSYCHOLOGY	3	-	3	P
PS 115	THAI GOVERNMENT	3	-	3	P
TH 101	STUDY OF THAI AND ITS USAGE	3	-	3	P
1970-10197		18	18		**
	SECOND SEMESTER 1972				
AC 112	PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING II	3	-	3	C
EN 102	FUNDAMENTAL ENGLISH 2	3	-	3	P
MA 112	ANAL GEOM AND CALCULUS II	3	-	-	-
PS 114	GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY	3	-	-	-
PS 116	THAI GOVERNMENT	3	-	3	P
TH 102	STUDY OF THAI AND ITS USAGE	3	-	3	P
1970-10197		21	15		**
	SUMMER 1972				
EC 111	PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS I	3	-	3	P
EC 112	PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS II	3	-	3	P
1970-10197		10	06		**
	FIRST SEMESTER 1973				
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	-	3	P
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	-	3	P
1970-10197		18	18		**

Document No. 7a

119

COURSE NUMBER	COURSE TITLE	CRED. FOR GPA: LOC.	CRED. FOR GPA: LAA.	GR.	GR.
	SECOND SEMESTER 1973				
EC 201	LABOR ECONOMICS	3	-	3	P
EC [illegible]	INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS	3	-	3	P
BM 214	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT	3	-	3	P
MA 111	ANAL GEOM AND CALCULUS 1	3	-	3	B
MA 112	ANAL GEOM AND CALCULUS 2	3	-	3	P
1970-10197		15	15		**
	SUMMER 1973				
EN 201	FUNDAMENTAL ENGLISH 3	3	-	3	P
EN 202	FUNDAMENTAL ENGLISH 4	3	-	3	P
MK 203	PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING	3	-	3	P
1970-10197		09	09		**
	FIRST SEMESTER 1974				
CH 101	INTRODUCTION TO CHEMISTRY	3	-	3	P
BM 203	BUS ORG AND MGT	3	-	3	P
BM 303	PRODUCTION	3	-	3	P
BM 304	TAXATION	3	-	3	P
BM 403	SMALL BUSN AND INDUS MGT	3	-	-	-
BM 405	HUMAN BEHAVIOR IN ORG	3	-	3	P
LA 231	CIVIL AND COM CODE(PA AND COF)	3	-	3	P
1970-10197		21	15		**
	SECOND SEMESTER 1974				
BM 404	INDUS BUSN PL AND EXECC CONT	3	-	-	-
BM 412	FACILITY PL AND PROD CONTROL	3	-	-	-
LS 107	USE OF LIBRARIES	1	-	1	P
PS 101	INTRO TO POLITICAL SC	3	-	3	P
ST 203	PRINCIPLE OF STAT	3	-	3	P
1970-10197		13	07		**
	SUMMER 1974				
AG 103	INTRO TO AGRICULTURE	3	-	3	P
EC 212	MACROECONOMICS 2	3	-	3	B
BM 304	BUSINESS POLICY	3	-	-	-
BM 404	INTER BUSN AND EXPORT-IMPORT	3	-	3	P
SC 103	BASIC SCIENCE	3	-	3	P
1970-10197		15	12		**
	FIRST SEMESTER 1975				
AC 301	INTERMEDIATE ACCOUNTING I	3	-	-	-
EC 211	MICROECONOMICS 2	3	-	3	B
BM 304	TAXATION	3	-	-	-
BM 303	LABOR RELAT AND INDUS MGT	3	-	-	-
BM 412	FACILITY PL AND PROD CONTROL	3	-	-	-
BM 413	FINANCE AND INDUS WAGES	3	-	-	-
LA 135	BUSINESS LAW	3	-	-	-
1970-10197		21	03		**

Document No. 7b

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

COURSE NUMBER	COURSE TITLE	HRS. PER WK. LEC.	HRS. PER WK. LAB.	CR.	GR.
	SECOND SEMESTER 1975				
AC 201	INTERMEDIATE ACCOUNTING I	3	-	-	-
GM 364	BUSN POLICY	3	-	-	-
GM 388	LABOR RELAT AND INDUS HGT	3	-	3	P
GM 488	INDUS BUSN PL AND EXCEC CONT	3	-	-	-
GM 413	FINANCE AND INDUS WAGES	3	-	3	P
MB 283	BUSN FINANCE	3	-	3	P
MB 383	MONEY AND BANKING	3	-	3	P
MB 385	PRINCIPLES AND POL OF INVEST	3	-	3	P
152-10197	24 15				**
	SUMMER SESSION 1975 (6 WEEKS)				
AC 203	MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING	9	-	3	P
GM 488	INDUS BUSN PL AND EXCEC CONT	9	-	-	-
GM 412	FACILITY PL AND PROD CONTROL	9	-	-	-
LA 335	BUSINESS LAW	9	-	-	-
15210197	12 03				**

Remark: This student has satisfactorily completed the required practical work in the use of accounting machines and calculators.

	FIRST SEMESTER 1976				
AC 201	INTERMEDIATE ACCOUNTING I	3	-	-	-
GM 304	BUSINESS POLICY	3	-	3	P
GM 306	TAXATION	3	-	-	-
GM 465	HUMAN BEHAVIOR IN ORG	2	-	2	P
GM 488	INDUS BUS PLAN AND EXEC CTL	3	-	-	-
GM 412	FACILITY PL AND PROD CONTROL	3	-	-	-
LA 335	BUSINESS LAW	3	-	-	-
PE 423	SOCIAL DANCE	-	2	-	-
ST 284	BUSINESS STATISTICS	3	-	3	P
15210197	24 08				**
	SECOND SEMESTER 1976				
GM 306	TAXATION	3	-	-	-
GM 488	INDUS BUSN PLAN AND EXEC CTL	3	-	3	P
GM 412	FACILITY PLAN AND PROD CONTROL	3	-	3	P
LA 335	BUSINESS LAW	3	-	3	P
15210197	12 09				**
	SUMMER SESSION 1976 (6 WEEKS)				
AC 201	INTERMEDIATE ACCOUNTING I	9	-	3	P
[illegible]	[illegible]	9	-	-	-
GM 412	FACILITY PLAN AND PROD CONTROL	9	-	-	-
15210197	12 02				**

Document No. 7c

COURSE NUMBER	COURSE TITLE	HRS. PER WK. LEC.	HRS. PER WK. LAB.	CR.	GR.
	FIRST SEMESTER 1977				
GM 306	TAXATION	3	-	3	P
GM 412	FACILITY PL AND PROD CONTROL	3	-	3	P
15210197	06 06				**

This student has completed his program of study requiring 150 credits, with a total of 6 credits counted toward his degree of B.A. (General Management); his grade point average may be interpreted as 2.49.

Thomas Vaughn
Mr. Thomas Vaughn
Registrar

21 JUN 1978

Document No. 7d

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY
Bangkok, Thailand
OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD

Name: Mr.
Student No.:
Date of birth: March 3, 1950
Date admitted: June 1968
Degree: BACHELOR OF LAWS
Major: -
Date conferred: January 18, 1973

Title of Course	Lec. hours per wk.	Mark %
FIRST YEAR		
FIRST SEMESTER		
ENGLISH I	8	60
THAI I	2	60
THE LIVING ORGANISM AND DEVELOPMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE	2	60
COMPARATIVE RELIGIONS	3	60
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	2	60
EASTERN CIVILIZATION	3	74
FRENCH I	3	60
SECOND SEMESTER		
ENGLISH II	8	60
THAI II	2	65
DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE	2	63
PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEMS	3	62
WESTERN CIVILIZATION	3	67
FRENCH II	3	78
SECOND YEAR		
FIRST SEMESTER		
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LAW	4	70
LAW ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS OF JUSTICE	1	84
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON PERSONS	2	60
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON THINGS AND PROPERTY	4	66
PENAL CODE, PART I	4	68
SECOND SEMESTER		
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON SALE, EXCHANGE AND GIFT	4	65
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON JURISTIC ACTS (INCLUDING CONTRACT)	4	72
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON OBLIGATIONS	4	62
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON WRONGFUL ACTS	2	60
PENAL CODE, PART II & III	4	62
ENGLISH I	8	73
ENGLISH II	2	83
THIRD YEAR		
FIRST SEMESTER		
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON FAMILY	4	62
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON PARTNERSHIP AND COMPANIES	4	75
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON HIRE OF PROPERTY AND HIRE-PURCHASE	2	75
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON SURETYSHIP, MORTGAGE AND PLEDGE	3	63
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON BILLS AND CURRENT ACCOUNT	4	74
LAW ON CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	4	60
SECOND SEMESTER		
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON MANAGEMENT OF AFFAIRS WITHOUT MANDATE AND UNDUE ENRICHMENT	1	86
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON SUCCESSION	4	80
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON AGENCY AND BROKERAGE	2	60
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON INSURANCE	2	60
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON HIRE OF SERVICES AND HIRE OF WORK	1	72
CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL CODE ON LOAN AND DEPOSIT	1	65
LAW ON CIVIL PROCEDURE	4	87
LAW OF EVIDENCE	4	73
ENGLISH III	2	71
FOURTH YEAR		
FIRST SEMESTER		
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW	2	72
LAW OF BANKRUPTCY	2	60
CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY	4	70
FORENSIC MEDICINE	2	70
MILITARY CODE	1	87
SECOND SEMESTER		
LEGAL HISTORY	2	60
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	2	80
LAND LAW	4	60
INTERNATIONAL LAW	4	64
LAW ON THE ORGANIZATION OF MARTIAL COURTS AND MARTIAL LAW	2	82
ENGLISH IV	2	60

Grading system: Passing mark = 60 %; A + = 90 – 100, A = 80 – 89, B = 70 – 79, C = 60 – 69, F = Failure.

Rank: 30th out of 185 graduating students; fourth-year average = 70 %

Note: This transcript is valid only when it bears the seal of the University. Any erasure or alteration made on this copy renders the whole transcript invalid.

Date issued: February 14, 1973.

Montree Borisutdhi
Acting Secretary-General

Document No. 8

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Selective Bibliography

Basche, James. *Thailand: Land of the Free*. New York: Taplinger Publishing Co., Inc., 1971.

Blanchard, Wendell, et al. *Thailand: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture*. Human Relations Area File Country Survey Series. New Haven: HRAF Press, 1958.

Boesch, Ernst E. *Zwiespaltige Eliten: Eine Socialpsychologische Untersuchung uber Administrative Eliten in Thailand*. Stuttgart: Verlag Hans Huber Bern, 1970.

Busch, Noel F. *Thailand: An Introduction to Modern Siam*. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 1959.

Certificate of Education Curriculum. Ministry of Education. Bangkok: Kurusapka Press, 1965.

Chu, Valentin. *Thailand Today: A Visit to Modern Siam*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1968.

Davies, David. *Thailand: The Rice Bowl of Asia*. London: Frederich Muller Ltd., 1973.

The Department of Teacher Training, Its Work and Organization. Bangkok: Ministry of Education, September 1973.

Education in Thailand: A Century of Experience. Department of Elementary and Adult Education, Ministry of Education. Bangkok: Karnasasana Press, 1970.

Educational Developments in Thailand 1949-1967: Reports to the International Conferences On Public Education Organized by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education. Bangkok: External Relations Division, Ministry of Education, 1967.

Educational Report, Institutions of Higher Education, Thailand, 1974. Bangkok: Office of State Universities and Office of the Prime Minister, 1974.

Frazen, Carl G. F. *Thailand: A Guide to the Academic Placement of Students from the Kingdom of Thailand in United States Educational Institutions*. World Education Series. Washington, D.C.: American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, 1959.

General Information of the Office of State Universities. Bangkok: Planning Division, Office of State Universities, Secretariat of the Cabinet Printing Office, 1975.

General Information, Office of University Affairs. Bangkok: Technical Division, Office of University Affairs, Secretariat of the Cabinet Printing Office, 1977.

Higher Certificate of Education Curriculum. Ministry of Education. Bangkok: Kurusapka Press, 1967.

An Introduction to the Department of Teacher Training, July 1976. Ministry of Education. Bangkok: Chongcharoen Press, 1977.

Kanawan, Keawta. "Foreign Educators' Reports." *College & University: The Journal of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers*, Vol. 50 (Summer 1975): 517-23.

Ketudat, Sippanondha, . . al. *Higher Education in Thailand*. Bangkok: Office of the National Education Commission, 1977.

_____. *Systems of Higher Education: Thailand*, New York: International Council for Educational Development, 1978.

Major Trends in Education in Thailand (1974-1976). Report to the 36th Session of the International Conference on Education, Geneva, September, 1977. Bangkok: Education Planning Office, Office of the Under-Secretary of State for Education, Ministry of Education. (Mimeographed.)

Mole, Robert L. *Thai Values and Behavior Patterns*. Tokyo: Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc., 1973.

The National Education Scheme, 1972-77. Bangkok: Ministry of Education, 1977.

Official Yearbook 1968. Bangkok: Government House Printing Office, 1968.

Sri Nakharinwirot University Wangnoi Campus Development Plan. Bangkok: UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia, 1977.

Studies on Population, Health, Nutrition, Food and Agriculture, Education, Social Welfare and Manpower and Report on Planning for the Needs of Children and Youth in National Development. Thailand National Center for Youth Studies. Bangkok: Songserm-Archeep Publishing House, 1964.

Summary of Fields of Study and Degrees Awarded, Institutions of Higher Education. Bangkok: Office of University Affairs, 1977. (Mimeographed.)

Syllabus For the Lower Elementary Education. Ministry of Education. Bangkok: Kurusapka Ladprao Press, 1960.

Syllabus For the Lower Secondary Education. Ministry of Education. Bangkok: Kurusapka Ladprao Press, 1960.

Syllabus For the Upper Elementary Education. Ministry of Education. Bangkok: Kurusapka Ladprao Press, 1960.

Syllabus For the Upper Secondary Education. Ministry of Education. Bangkok: Kurusapka Ladprao Press, 1960.

Tapingkae, Amnuay and Setti, Louis J. *Education in Thailand: Some Thai Perspectives*. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

Thailand National Education Policy and National Plans for Social and Educational Development (1977-81). Bangkok: Ministry of Education, 1977.

Totten, James C., ed. *Education in Thailand: Third Seminar on Educational Planning in Thailand*. East Lansing: Michigan State University, 1968.

Valenti, Jasper J. and Gutek, Gerald L. *Education and Society in India and Thailand*. Washington, D.C.: University Press of America, 1977.

Vocational and Technical Education, 1972-76. Bangkok: Department of Vocational Education, Ministry of Education, 1977.

Wudhiprecha, Somchai. *Private Education in Thailand*. Bangkok: Office of the Private Education Commission, Ministry of Education. (Mimeographed.)

Index

accreditation, 88
Agricultural Business, Faculty of, 47
agricultural education, 17, 18, 19, 20;
  diploma in, 39, 47, 127
Agricultural Production, Faculty of, 48
Agriculture, Faculty of, 41, 49, 51
Agriculture & Food Engineering, Division of (at AIT), 72
AIT. *See* Asian Institute of Technology.
American University Alumni Association (AUAA), 87
Anemia and Malnutrition Research Centre, 42
Applied Statistics, School of (at NIDA), 59
Archaeology, Faculty of, 65
Architecture, Faculty of, 44, 56, 65
The Armed Forces Academies Preparatory School (AFAPS), 78
Arts, Faculty of, 44, 50, 65, 86
Asian Information Center for Geotechnical Engineering, 73
Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), 36, 40, 58;
  degrees, 71, 91
  university description, 70-74
Associated Medical Science (Medical Technology), Faculty of, 41
Assumption Business Administration College (ABAC), 74
Assumption College, 74
Assumption Commercial College, 74
attrition rates, 11, 88

Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.), 21, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30, 90, 106;
  majors at teacher training colleges, 24
Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), 39, 110
bachelor's degrees, 39
Bangkok College, 74-75
Bangkok College of Nursing, 66
Bangkok Technical Institute, 19
Bangpra Agricultural College, 19
The Binational Center, 87
Bio-Statistics, Master's Degree in, 59
"broadfield," 29, 30
Buddhism, 1, 2, 8
Buddhism, Faculty of, 85
Buddhist Era (B.E.), 89
Buddhist Universities, 4, 40, 84-86
Business Administration, Faculty of, 63, 75, 76, 77
Business Administration School. *See* The College of Business Administration.
Business Administration, School of (at NIDA), 59

Centre for Population and Social Research, 58
Centre of Population Studies, 46
Centre for Thai Studies (at Thammasat University), 70
certificates, diplomas, and degrees, postgraduate, 31, 39, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 71-72, 90, 91
certificates, diplomas, and degrees, postsecondary, 39, 55, 56, 67, 90
Chiang Mai College of Agriculture (hiae-Jo), 47
Chiang Mai University, 29, 33, 34;
  university description, 40-42
Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy (CRMA), 78-81
Chulalongkorn University, 29, 33, 36, 56;
  university description, 43-47
Chulalongkorn University Social Science Research Institute (CUSSRI), 47
Civil Servants School, 43
The College of Business Administration, 75
The College of Commerce, 75
College of Commerce of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, 75

College of Design and Construction, 53, 55
College of Education, 66
College of Physical Education, 68
The College of Technology and Vocational Education, 97
Commerce & Accountancy, Faculty of, 44, 69, 77
Commerce School, 75
Communication Arts, Faculty of, 44
Community & Regional Development, Division of (at AIT), 72
comprehensive schools, 14
Continuing Education in Social Sciences, Certificate of, 70
Correlated Systemic Basic Medical Sciences (CSBMS), 35, 52
counseling, 87

Decorative Arts, Faculty of, 65
degrees. *See* certificates, diplomas, and degrees.
Dentistry (placement recommendation), 91
Dentistry, Faculty of, 41, 4n, 56
The Development Document Center, 59
Development Economics, School of (at NIDA), 59
Dhurakijbunditaya Commercial School, 75
diplomas. *See* certificates, diplomas, and degrees.
Doctor of Education (Ed.D.), 45, 67, 91
documentation. *See* transcripts.

Ecclesiastical Teacher Training College, 85
Economics, Faculty of, 44-45, 49, 63, 69, 75, 76
Economics and Business Administration, Faculty of, 69
Education, Certificate of, 21, 23, 25-26, 27, 90, 104, 105
Education, Diploma in, 45, 85, 90
Education, Faculty of, 41, 45, 49, 51, 61, 63, 65-66, 67, 68, 85, 86
Education, Higher Certificate of. *See* Higher Certificate of Education.
Educational & Psychological Testing Bureau, 66
elementary education,
  attrition, 9
  curriculum, 8-9
  lower, 8-9
  placement recommendations, 89
  proposed curricular changes, 9-10
  structure, 6, 7
  upper, 9
  year-end examinations, 9-10
Energy Technology, Faculty of, 54
Engineering, Faculty of, 41, 45, 49, 51-52, 54, 55, 56, 60-61, 77
The Engineering School, 63
English proficiency, 9, 59, 74, 87-88, 89
Environmental Education and Research Project, 58
Environmental Engineering, Division of (at AIT), 73
Environmental Management (and Technology), M.Sc. in, 58
examinations, 9, 13, 25, 26, 29, 32, 38-39, 40-41, 62
Extension and Training Centre, 50

Fisheries, Faculty of, 49
Forestry, Faculty of, 49-51

General Science, Department of (at Khon Kaen), 53
General Secondary Certificate. *See* Higher Secondary School Certificate.
Geotechnical & Transportation Engineering, Division of (at AIT), 73
grade conversion, 88
grading system, 11, 13, 25, 88
graduate degrees, 39, 43, 49, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 67, 71-72, 91
graduate education, 41, 43, 49, 51, 54, 56, 67, 69, 70, 71-72
Graduate Studies, Faculty of, 67
Graduate Volunteer Certificate Programme, 70

Health, Physical Ed., and Recreation, Faculty of, 67
Higher Certificate of Education, 21, 22, 25, 26-28, 29, 39, 90
higher education
  admission, 38-39
  diplomas and degrees, 39
  entrance examination, 38-39
  list of institutions, 96-99
  private education, 37, 38
  university descriptions, 40 ff.

Higher Education in Thailand, Chart of, 95
Higher Secondary School Certificate, 13, 89, 102
Higher Secondary Vocational School Certificate. *See* Higher Vocational Secondary School Certificate.
Higher Vocational Secondary School Certificate, 17-19, 89, 103
Highway Engineering, Division of (at AIT), 73
Hill Tribes Research Center, 42
history of Thailand, 1-2, 4
home economics, 18, 20
honors, 58, 60, 64, 67
honours, 44, 51, 53-54, 63, 82
Hotel Management & Tourism, 60
Humanities, Faculty of, 41, 63-64, 67, 68, 75, 76
Humanities & Social Science, Faculty of, 61
Humanities and Social Welfare, Faculty of, 85

Industrial Engineering & Management, Division of (at AIT), 73
Institute of Agricultural Technology, 37, 47-48
The Institute/College of Technology and Vocational Education, 20
Institute of Environmental Research, 47
Institute of Food Research and Production Development, 50
Institute of Health Research, 47
The Institute of Population and Social Research, 58
Institute of Population Studies, 66
The Institute of Public Administration, 58
Institute of Research and Behavioral Science, 66
Institute of Social Research, 47
International Communication Agency (ICA), 87
International Petroleum Information Center (at AIT), 73

Joint Higher Educational Entrance Examination (JHEEE), 13, 38-39
Journalism & Mass Communication, School of (at Thammasat), 70

Kasetsart University, 29, 36;
university description, 48-50
Khon Kaen University, 29, 33, 34, 36;
university description, 50-53
King Chulalongkorn, 2
King Mongkut, 2
King Mongkut's Institute of Technology, 19, 37;
university description, 53-56
Krirk College, 76
Krirk's Institute of Foreign Languages, 76
Krirk School, 76
Kublai Khan, 1

Language Center, 87
Language and Media Center, 74
Law, Faculty of, 45, 64, 69, 75, 77
Law School of the Ministry of Justice, 43
Liberal Arts, Faculty of, 69, 76
Linguistics, Master's in, 58

Mahachulalongkorn Buddhist University, 85
Mahachulalongkornrajvidyalaya. *See* Mahachulalongkorn Buddhist Univ., 85.
Mahadhatu Vidyalaya, 85
Mahamakatvidyalaya. *See* Mahamakut Buddhist Univ.
Mahamakut Buddhist University, 86
Mahamongkutrajvidyalaya. *See* Mahamakut Buddhist Univ.
Mahavajiralongkorn (affiliated school), 86
Mahidol University, 33, 36, 50, 59;
university description, 56-58
Management Science, Faculty of, 61
Mechanical or Electrical Technology, Diploma in. *See* Technician Diploma.
medical education, 33, 34, 35
diploma/degree, 39
placement recommendation, 91
Medical Sciences, B.S. in, 34, 35, 52
Medical Technology, Faculty of, 56
Medicine, Faculty of, 42, 45-46, 52, 56-57, 61
Midwifery, Certificate in, 47
Midwifery and Nursing, Certificate in, 52

Military Education Council, 4
military and police education, 77 ff., 92
Ministry of Education, 4, 5, 17
Ministry of Interior, 4
M.S. V Certificate. *See* Higher Secondary School Certificate.
M.S. VI Certificate. *See* Higher Vocational Secondary Certificate.
McCormack School of Nursing, 31

National Corn and Sorghum Research Centre, 50
National Education Commission, 4
National Education Council, 36
The National Education Policy and National Economic and Social Development Plan, 4-5, 9, 36-37
National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA), 36, 68; university description, 58-59
National Swine Research and Training Centre, 50
Natural Resources, Faculty of, 61
NIDA. *See* National Institute of Development Administration.
The NIDA Research Center, 59
The NIDA Training Center, 59
Nonthaburi College of Telecommunications, 53, 55
North Bangkok Technical Institute, 53, 54-55
Nursing, Certificate in, 31
Nursing College of the Bangkok Seventh Day Adventist Hospital, 31, 95, 99
Nursing Colleges, 98, 99
Nursing, Diploma in, 31
nursing education, 31-33, 34, 52, 57; certificate programs, 31
diploma programs, Bachelor of Nursing (B.Nur.), 31, 32
university programs (B.A., B.S.), 32-33, 34, 42, 52, 57, 61

Office of University Affairs, 4, 37, 38, 40
One-Year "Emergency Certificate," 26
"Open University," 36-37, 62, 68

Painting, Sculpture & Graphic Arts, Faculty of, 65
Palasuksa Campus. *See* College of Physical Education.
Pali Demonstration School, 85
Pali Introductory School, 85
Pali Pre-University School, 85
Pasa and Wichacheep School, 76
Patana College, 76
Payap College, 31, 76
P.E. College. *See* College of Physical Education.
People's University, 37
Pharmaceutical Science, Faculty of, 46
Pharmacy, Faculty of, 42, 57
Ph.D. (placement recommendation), 91
Phra Mongkutklao College of Medicine, 50, 58
placement recommendations, 89-92
Police Cadet Academy, 82-84, 92
Political Science, Faculty of, 46, 64, 70
postgraduate certificates, diplomas, and degrees. *See* certificates, diplomas, and degrees, postgraduate.
postsecondary education. *See* higher education.
practical nurse. *See* Nursing, Certificate in.
Praneet Silpakam School. *See* Silpakorn Univ.
Preserved Feed Organization, 50.
Prince of Songkla University, 29, 33, 36; university description 60-61
private education, colleges, 74-77, 96, 99
elementary/secondary, 8
Private Colleges Act of 1969, 36
provincial universities, 36
Puachange College of Arts and Crafts, 19
Public Administration (Police), Bachelor's Degree in, 83
Public Administration, School of (at NIDA), 59
Public Health, Faculty of, 57

Raj Archeewa Suksa. *See* The College of Commerce.
Ramathibodi Hospital, 33-34, 56-57
Ramkhamhaeng University, 25, 29, 36-37, 38, 108-109; university description, 62-64
The Red Cross College of Nursing, 47
Regional Computing Center (at AIT), 73
Regional Documentation Center, 73
Religion & Philosophy, Faculty of, 86

Research, Extension and Training Bureau (at AIT), 48
Royal Medical College, 43, 56
Royal Military Academy, 78
Royal Pages School, 43
Royal Technical Academy, 78
The Royal Thai Air Force Academy (RTAFA), 81
The Royal Thai Naval Academy (RTNA), 82

Saengtham College, 76
School of Analytical Chemistry Training, 47
Science, Faculty of, 42, 46, 57, 61, 64, 66, 67, 68
Science and Arts, Faculty of, 50, 53
Science and Industrial Education, Faculty of, 54
Science and Technical Education, Faculty of, 55
SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, 36, 45, 70
secondary education,
  attrition, 11
  Certificates of Education, 102, 103
  comprehensive schools, 14
  curriculum, 10, 11, 12
  examinations, 13
  grading, 11, 13
  proposed curricular changes, 14-16
  structure, 6, 10
Social Administration, Faculty of, 70
Social Sciences, Faculty of, 42, 50, 67, 68, 76, 86
Social Sciences and Humanities, Faculty of, 58
Sociology & Anthropology, Department of, 70
Songkla Nakarindr. *See* Prince of Songkla Univ.
Songkla Nursing College, 31, 32, 98
Special Education, Graduate Diploma in, 67
Siam Technical College, 77
Silpakorn School, 64
Silpakorn University, 36;
  university description, 64-66
Siriraj Hospital, 33, 56, 57
Soil Engineering, Division of (at AIT), 73
South-East Asia College, 77
Southeast Asian Language Center, 58
Sri Nakharinwirot University, 19, 21, 29;
  university description, 66-68
Sri Pathum College, 77
Structural Engineering and Construction, Division of (at AIT), 73
study abroad, 87, 100
survey form, author's, 93-94

teachers colleges,
  B.Ed., 21, 22, 23, 24, 29-30, 106
  curriculum, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
  list of, 24
  location,
    map, viii
    importance of, 23
teacher education. *See* teacher training.
teacher training, 21 ff.;
  B.Ed., 22, 29-30
  Certificate of Education, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 90
  entrance exam, 25, 26
  grading system, 25
  Higher Certificate of Education, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 90
  One-Year "Emergency Certificate," 26, 27, 90
  Schematic Chart of, 22
  "twilight" programs, 25
technical education. *See* vocational/technical education.
Technician Diploma, 19, 54
Thai-German Technical Institute, 53, 54-55
The Thailand National Corn and Sorghum Programme, 50
Thai Polytechnic Institute, 74
Thai Suriya College, 77
Thai Technique School, 74
The Thammasat Graduate Volunteer Centre, 70
Thammasat Research Institute, 70
Thammasat University, 36, 58, 110;
  university description, 68-70
Thammasat University Continuing Education Programme in Social Sciences, 70
Thewes Vocational Teachers College, 19
Thonburi Technical Institute, 53, 54
transcripts, 88-89
transliteration, 88
Tropical Medicine, Faculty of, 58
"twilight" programs. *See* teacher training.

University of Fine Arts. *See* Silpakorn Univ.
University of Medical Sciences, 43. *See also* Mahidol Univ.
University of Moral and Political Sciences, 68
The Upper Ecclesiastical Teacher Certificate, 85
Upper Secondary Vocational Certificate. *See* Higher Secondary Vocational Certificate.
Vajiramakat (affiliated school), 86
Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of, 46
Veterinary Science, Faculty of, 50
Vocational Education, Department of, 17, 20
vocational education, postsecondary level;
  placement recommendations, 90
  technical teacher training, 17, 19
  technician training, 17, 18-19
vocational education, secondary level, 17-18;
  agricultural schools/colleges, 18, 20
  arts and crafts, 20
  business/commercial, 20
  home economics, 20
  industrial/trade, 20
  placement recommendations, 90
  polytechnic schools, 18, 20
  schools for girls, 18, 20
  trade/technical schools, 18, 20
Vocational and Technical Colleges, List of, 97
vocational/technical education
  admission, 20
  agricultural schools/colleges, 18
  polytechnic schools, 18
  postsecondary diploma programs, 17, 54, 55, 56
  recent changes, 19-20
  schools for girls, 18
  secondary, 17-18
  skilled workers programs, 17
  summary, 20
  technical teacher training, 19
  technical teacher training programs, 17, 19
  technician training, 18-19
  three-year certificate programs, 17
  trade/technical schools, 18

Water Resources Engineering, Division of (at AIT), 73

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE REGISTRARS AND ADMISSIONS OFFICERS

Officers of the Association 1978-79

President—Albert L. Clary, Director of Academic Services, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

President-Elect—Elbert W. Ockerman, Dean of Admissions and Registrar, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506.

Past President—Stan Berry, Director of Admissions, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99163.

Vice President for Admissions and Financial Aids—Howard B. Shontz, Systemwide Director-Relations with Schools, University of California-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Vice President for Data Management and Research—Donn B. Stansbury, Director of Admissions and Registrar, William Rainey Harper College, Palatine, IL 60067.

Vice President for International Education—Cliff Sjogren, Director of Admissions, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Vice President for Records and Registration—Robert N. Melott, Vice President, Admissions and Data Systems, Tulsa Junior College, Tulsa, OK 74119.

Vice President for Regional Associations—Eugene A. Savage, Dean of Admissions, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824.

Secretary-Treasurer—Kenneth H. Bogard, Registrar, Miami University-Oxford, Oxford, OH 45056.

Executive Secretary—J. Douglas Conner, One Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036.

Assistant Executive Secretary—Hazel E. Benn.

AACRAO INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Vice President for International Education—Cliff Sjogren (title and address above).

World Education Series Committee—Rebecca R. Dixon (Chairperson), Assistant Dean, The Graduate School, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007; Caroline Aldrich, Associate Director of Admissions, California State University, Chico, CA 95929; Richard N. Elkins, Director of Admissions, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506; David J. Harbeck, Director of Admissions, University of Nebraska, Omaha, NE 68101; Alan M. Margolis, Associate Registrar, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, NY 11367; Thomas J. Monahan, Assistant in Comparative Education, Division of Professional Licensing, State Education Department, the University of the State of New York, 99 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12210; M. O. Phelps, Director of Admissions, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602; ex officio—Cliff Sjogren (title and address listed above); J. Douglas Conner (title and address listed above); Charles C. Hauch, Chief, Comparative Education Section, International Services and Research Branch, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, DC 20202; Mary Ann Spreckelmeyer, Acting Chief, Division of Student Support Services, Office of Academic Programs, Washington, DC 20547.

Managing Editor, WES, Lucy McDermott; Editorial Assistant, Paula Eurenius.

Committee Chairpersons:

AACRAO/AID Project—Lee Wilcox, Associate Director of Academic Services, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

Admissions, Evaluation and Placement—Marcine F. Drescher, Graduate Foreign Examiner, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

International Student Research—Fred Gunnell, Assistant Director of Admissions, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, MI 49931.

Study Abroad by United States Students—Claire S. Allen, Assistant Director for International Student Admissions, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004.

PUBLICATIONS OF AACRAO*
PERTAINING TO INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

WORLD EDUCATION SERIES—*Guides to the Academic Placement of Students from Foreign Countries in Educational Institutions in the United States* (prices vary—please note carefully): Germany (1966), Iran (1970), Iraq (1966), Japan (1966), Jordan (1969), Mexico (1968), Saudi Arabia (1968), Spain (1967), and Vietnam (1970), each $1; India (1971) and the Republic of Korea (1975), each $3; Algeria (1978), Nigeria (1977), Republic of China (1977), Syrian Arab Republic (1978), Thailand (1978), Venezuela (1978), each $4; France (1975), Islamic Republic of Pakistan (1977), Israel (1976), and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1976), each $6.

Placement Guides to Accompany U.S. Office of Education Publications: Chile (1965), Czechoslovakia (1964), New Zealand (1965), Peru (1965), Poland (1964), Soviet Zone of Germany (1966), Taiwan (1967), and U.S.S.R. (1966), all free; Brazil (1974), Hungary (1972), Selected French Speaking Sub-Saharan African Countries (1975), $1; Spain (1975), $2; Ghana (1976) and Japan (1976), each $3.

Do-it-Yourself Evaluation of Foreign Student Credentials (1966), $1.

Out of print publications are listed below. They are available from University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. To order, please indicate order number.

Title	Order No.		Price	
Argentina (1962)	OP 56, 919	X$10	M$6	
Austria (1961)	OP 56,917	X 10	M 6	
Canada (1957)	OP 56,916	X 10	M 6	
Canada (1974)	PB 01,663	X 23.80	M 8	
Coastal Countries of the Arabian Peninsula (1974)	OP 2,006,186	X 23.60		LB$28.60
France (1964)	OP 71,677	X 15	M 6	
Greece (1974)	OP 2,006,187	X 10		LB 15
India (1964)	OP 63,854	X 14.10	M 6	
Italy (1962)	OP 56,910	X 11.60	M 6	
Korea (1958)	OP 56,909	X 10	M 6	
Lebanon (1964)	OP 71,701	X 11.30	M 6	
Libya (1972)	OP 2,006,188	X 14		LB 19
Mexico (1961)	OP 60,597	X 10.80	M 6	
Mexico (1968)	PB 01,662	X 34.60	M 11.60	
Netherlands (1961)	OP 56,907	X 11.20	M 6	
Norway (1971)	PB 02,322	X 10.40	M 6	
Scandinavian Study Tour (1959)	OP 56,908	X 15.80	M 6	
Switzerland (1965)	PB 02,324	X 12.90	M 6	
Thailand (1959)	OP 56,913	X 11	M 6	
Turkey (1972)	PB 00,640	X 16.50	M 6	
United Arab Republic (1970)	OP 71,678	X 10.10	M 6	
United Kingdom (1963)	OP 2,001,921	X 16.70	M 6	
Venezuela (1961)	OP 56,912	X 10	M 6	
Placement Guides to Accompany U.S. Office of Education Publications:				
Afghanistan (1961)	OP 56,918	X$10	M$6	
Caribbean (1961)	OP 56,915	X 10	M 6	
Colombia (1974)	PB 01,665	X 10	M 6	
Hong Kong (1961)	OP 56,911	X 10	M 6	
Iran (1976)	OP 2,006,189	X 10		LB$15
Kenya (1973)	OP 2,006,190	X 10		LB 15
Philippines (1962)	OP 56,906	X 10	M 6	
Rumania (1961)	OP 56,905	X 10	M 6	
Tanganyika (1961)	OP 56,914	X 10	M 6	

X—XEROGRAPHIC M—MICROFILM LB—CLOTH BOUND

*Payment should be enclosed for all orders amounting to $20 or less, and requests should be addressed to:

American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers
One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 330
Washington, D.C. 20036

A complete listing of all journals, reports, and manuals published by AACRAO is available from the office of the Association.